THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 114. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

IN THE YOUNG AND RISING GENERATION, the vegetative powers of life are strong; but, in a few years, how often the pallid hue, the lack-lustre eye, and emaciated form, and the impossibility of application to mental effort, show its baneful influence! It soon becomes evident to the observer that some depressing influence is checking the development of the body. Consumption is talked of, and, perhaps, the youth is removed from school and sent into the country. This is one of the worst movements. Removed from ordinary diversions of the ever-changing scenes of the city, the powers of the body too much enfeebled to give zest to healthful and rural exercise, thoughts are turned inwards upon themselves; the parent's heart bleeds in anxiety, and fancies the grave but waiting for its victim.

Alas! increase of appetite has grown by what it fed on—the energies of the system are prostrated, and the whole economy is deranged.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

FOR WEAKNESS ARISING FROM EXESSES OR INDISCRETION.

Attended with the following symptoms:—Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots flying before the Eyes, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness with Horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such Patients than Solitude, and nothing they more dread for Fear of Themselves, no Repose of Manner, no Earnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried Transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this Medicine invariably removes—soon follow *Loss of Power, Fatuity,* and *Epileptic Fits*, in one of which the patient may expire.

During the Superintendence of Dr. Wilson, at the Bloomingdale Asylum, this sad result occurred in two patients; reason had for a time left them, and both died of epilepsy.

Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases, INSANITY and CONSUMPTION? The records of the *Insane Asylums*, and the melancholy deaths by *Consumption*, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appear. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woful measures wan Despair
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

Whilst we regret the existence of the above diseases and symptoms we are prepared to offer an invaluable gift of chemistry for the removal of the consequences—

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID

EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

THERE IS NO TONIC LIKE IT. It is an anchor of hope to the surgeon and patient; and this is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU for Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

In affections peculiar to females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, painfulness, or suppression of customary evacuations, Ulceration or scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudencies, or in the Decline or Change of Life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from habits of dissipation at little expense, little or no change in diet and no exposure, completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiba and Mercury, in curing those unpleasant and DANGEROUS DISEASES.

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU in all cases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from Broken-down or Delicate Constitutions procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above disease it is sure to affect the bodily health mental powers, happiness, and that of posterity. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE!

We make no secret of the ingredients. *HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU* is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care, and prepared in vacuo by *H. T. HELMBOLD*, Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience in the City of Philadelphia, and which is now prescribed by the most eminent physicians, has been admitted to use in the United States Army, and is also in very general use in State Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

Dr. KEYSER is a physician of over twenty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia.]

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD.—Dear Sir:—In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about *Buchu*, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired in my judgment is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of *Buchu*—the powdered leaves, the simple decoction, tincture, fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits and without prejudice or partiality I give yours precedence over all others. I do not value a thing according to its bulk. If I did other *Buchus* would out-do yours; but I hold to the doctrine that bulk and quantity do not make up value—if they did, a copper cent would be worth more than a gold dollar.

I value your Buchu for its effect on patients. I have cured with it and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu, or any other proprietary compound of whatever name. Respectfully yours, etc.,

GEORGE H. KEYSER, M. D.,
No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa.

August 11, 1865.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

One bottle equivalent in strength to one gallon of the Syrup or Decoction.

It reaches the seat of the disease immediately, expelling all HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, and

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION!

These articles, being of such strength, the dose is exceedingly small. From this fact it is used in the United States Army Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 BROADWAY, New York.
AND
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 S TENTH Street, below Chesnut, Philadelphia.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

RECONSTRUCTION.

General Butler Announces His Plan—He is for Universal Negro Suffrage and Repudiation of the Rebel Debt—Apportionment of Representation According to the Number of Male Citizens—Complete Amnesty and Restoration to Civil Rights on their Adoption by the Southern States—He Don't Like the Policy of the President nor the Action of Congress.

BOSTON, May 11.—The spacious Music Hall in this city was filled with an audience of three thousand persons this evening, to listen to Major-General Benjamin Butler give his views on reconstruction. The audience comprised all the leading politicians of Massachusetts, and not a few from neighboring States. When he appeared upon the platform he was greeted with the most enthusiastic applause, and after it had subsided he commenced the expounding of his views upon the absorbing topic which he had chosen.

After a few preliminary remarks he came directly to his subject. He said that the principles which should govern our nation were justice to all men, equality of rights, protection and power under the Government, and any one who would oppose or hinder the operation of these principles should be at once put aside. If theories hindered they would fail; if laws obstructed they would have to be altered; if the provisions of the Constitution forbid they would have to be amended. (Applause.) The Constitution was then discussed, and it was shown that in its framing many of its parts and provisions were left by our forefathers in a condition inadequate for the necessities and the growing wants of the present generation. Its amendments had been few because it had borne so lightly on the people. Had it carried with it more weight it would oftener have been amended. The State Constitutions were framed by the same wisdom, but they had been often amended for the reason that they bore directly on the people governed by their provisions—were grown with them and yielded to their desires. The national Constitution did not provide for any means of acquiring new territories or for the government of them when acquired; but the expansion of the country and the war with Mexico had as completely altered it as if an amendment had been passed by Congress and its passage ratified by two-thirds of the States. If, then, the exigencies of the situation of the people could amend the Constitution, who should say there was not in the events of the last four years—so momentous, so engraven upon our memories with letters of blood that it was needless to recall them at the present—sufficient cause for a full revision of the Constitution in its bearings on the people, without discussing the question as to whether the rebellious States were in or out of the Union, although it was difficult to perceive how a State could be in the Union while all its people were fighting against it, and the fact might be admitted they had withdrawn, and were now ready to return. The question then occurred, "Under what provisions should these States be readmitted into the Union to again share in the Government and make laws for themselves and us?"

We had acquired by conquest the title to all they possessed of life, liberty, land, slaves, rights constitutional or otherwise, and might we not now treat them in such a manner that it should be said we asked them to come and live with us under Divine law? There are two plans of reconstruction before the country. The Executive admits that these States are disorganized, and must come to the United States to be reorganized. He placed them under Provisional Governors, and asks them to amend their Constitutions, and then says, "Elect your State officers just as you please, and if they are Rebels the Government will give them pardons." This done, the President proclaims that the States are restored to the Union and are as ready to enter the halls of Congress as are New Hampshire and Massachusetts, although they fought for the last four years to destroy the Government, while New Hampshire and Massachusetts have spent millions of money and much precious blood to maintain the Union. It is a little difficult to see the justice of this policy at first sight. This plan, which would be a good one if all the people in the South were loyal, has this objection, that those who have been fighting us for four years don't love us, and don't love the Union, and the fact that they have abolished slavery because they were forced to don't make them love us any better, and the fact that they have been ordered to repudiate the debt which they contracted during the Rebellion don't create that ardor and affection among them which they should feel for the Government; and the fact that they have been ordered to repeal the ordinance of secession which they defended stoutly to the last man and the last dollar, but not the last ditch, does not make them enthusiastic friends to and lovers of the Government. The truth is they don't like us, and, therefore, we find an almost insuperable objection in the nature of things to the plan of the Government. The national Congress has a plan for reconstruction which has passed one house with great unanimity. (Applause.) Congress says that it does not know that these States are loyal, and, therefore, they shall be kept out until it is satisfied that they are ready to be loyal. Therefore, a Committee has been chosen who, after taking careful testimony for five months, have reported that these States are not in a condition to come in with us.

The first that the Congressional committee propose is, that it shall hereafter be made a part of the Constitution that every citizen of the United States shall have equal power and rights in the several States. Second—That representation shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers. Third—That, until 1870, no Rebel shall have a right to vote for member of Congress and for electors for President and Vice-President. Fourth—That neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation already incurred, or which may hereafter be incurred, in aid of insurrection or war against the United States, or any claim for compensation for loss of involuntary servitude or labor. Fifth—That Congress shall have power to enforce these provisions by appropriate legislation.

The committee also reported two acts. The first provides that whenever three-fourths of the States shall have adopted these, and the rebellious States shall have modified their constitutions and laws in conformity therewith, they may send up their Senators and Representatives to be received and qualified, and then, if the Rebel States will agree to these terms, Congress will give them ten years credit to pay the direct tax of twenty millions of dollars under the act of August 5, 1861. The second act provides that the President and Vice-President of the so-called Confederate States, those who acted in other countries as agents or emissaries of those States, the heads of departments, former officers of the Army and Navy of the United States, and all persons educated in the military or naval academies of the United States, Judges of the Courts of the United States, and members of either branch of the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States, who gave aid or comfort to the Rebellion, and those who acted as officers of the so-called Confederate States above the grade of colonel in the army or captain in the navy, and any one who was Governor of either or any of the States composing the so-called Confederate States, gave aid or comfort to the Rebellion, shall never be eligible to office, and those who have treated our soldiers captured during the war otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war shall be excluded. These seem on the face well enough; but one is forced to exclaim, after reading them through, "Where are the rest of them?" As one would say when his servant brings him his coffee and bread for breakfast, "Where are the eggs and the meat?" One great objection with these suggestions is that while they debar the disloyal men of the South from privileges, they turn over the entire State Government to the control of these men, without any provisions for those who aided the Government during the war, and have been loyal all through. Where in the proposition do we find the protection of the rights of those men who have been faithful and have fought side by side with us?

When we gave the musket to the colored man we promised in the presence of high Heaven to give him the ballot. Every man has a right, because he is a man, to be the equal of any other man, if he can. No law can affect this. We have no right to enact a law that will interfere with the right of any man to become equal with another, provided his moral, physical, and intellectual qualifications will admit of such equality. Every one in opposition to this is likewise in opposition to the true idea of American democracy. The first proposition offers a bribe to the ruling classes. When Congress is engaged in reorganizing the States why does it not speak out and do that which it proposes the Southerners should do? Why does the conquering Government fear to do justice to its colored citizens? Why fear the conquered Rebels? The second proposition, that no Rebel shall vote for Congressmen, etc., until 1870, is of no value. If you will let the Rebels do all the voting in their States for five years they will do all in their power to attain their ends.

The Legislators choose the Senators, and the Rebels elect the Legislators. This proposition either goes too far, or not far enough. But it need not be debated because of the impossibility of its adoption. If, according to the President, all the States are in the Union, all but nine must agree to this proposition. Now there are eleven Rebel States, not counting Kentucky and Delaware. Which of these States will vote to disfranchise themselves again? The Committee propose that if the States will come in to give them ten years to pay the tax. These states have not paid the United States tax for four years, while we have been taxed heavily. By the repudiation of the Southern war debt these States would come in without any war debt, while the loyal States have many millions. Why give a premium for Rebellion? They say they are poor. We are poor, so much so that the grave senators of Massachusetts are doubting whether they can give money to equalize the bounties of their soldiers. We read that when the prodigal son returned the fatted calf was killed; but we do not read that all the veal was given to the runaway. (Applause and laughter.)

The fifth exemption does not seem to be well understood. By it all men are excluded from office, but not from voting, who have treated our soldiers cruelly. It seems as if this proposition was put forth by the committee either for effect, or that they were carried away with seeming justice. Everybody, in reading this, says that it is right. But how are they going to be excluded? Each man cannot be tried practically. There has been but one man upon whom the law can operate. That man was Wirz, and he is now beyond the enactments of Congress. These observations, the speaker said, were not made as an enemy, but as a friend; but the enemies and opponents of Congress would meet these propositions in a different manner.

They will say that the States are in the Union; and, in consequence, these amendments being submitted to all the States will be rejected. Therefore the present action of Congress is a cunning device to put off the whole question of reconstruction until after the next Presidential election. Let us now turn, he continued, to another plan of reconstruction and reorganization. The first proposition in the plan is an amendment to the Constitution which shall provide that no legislation shall ever be had to repudiate or set aside the debt of the United States, and that the debt incurred in any war or rebellion against the United States shall never be paid by the United States, single State, an association of States, or an individual. (Applause.)

This plan differs from that of Congress, as it calls upon the Southern States to accept our debt and repudiate their own as a necessary condition to being readmitted. Again, it is not pleasant to see the softening which the Committee speak of. No compensation for involuntary labor. Why not thunder it to high heaven? Why tone it down that there shall be no compensation paid for emancipated slaves? (Applause.) Then let us put the right words into the Constitution when it is amended, so that hereafter the democratic Government of the United States recognize no property in man. (Applause.) The second proposition of the plan is that no State shall establish or maintain any qualification which does not bear upon every male citizen of the State and does not exclude any citizen from voting; provided, however, that all persons who had the qualification to vote on the 1st of December, 1860, shall not lose that right except on account of his own conduct. By this proposition the right of no man is taken away, the principles of equality, of right, of law, of protection under the Government, are lived up to. There are all the amendments that this new plan proposes—all rendered necessary because our fathers winked at the single sin of slavery in our country. An act of Congress, this plan further proposes, shall be passed providing that as soon as one State puts itself in proper shape she shall be received back and her representatives have seats in Congress with us. In conclusion, the lecturer said that he thought that the plan, in addition to that proposed by the committee, would suit the loyal people of the North.

THE FENIANS

Welcome to Head Centre James Stephens—He Holds a Conference with the Executive Committee—Interview with Col. Roberts—Stephens Explains His Mission—Ireland to be the Battle Ground this Year—O'Mahony Resigns and Killian Removed—Serenade to Stephens—Speech of the Great Head Centre—Necessity for Prompt and United Action, Etc.

HIS MISSION.

Mr. Rafferty, Chairman of the Committee, having announced that Colonel O'Mahony's resignation had been accepted, and that the C. E. of the I. R. R. had authorized him to make this statement. Mr. Stephens, who was standing by, spoke as follows:—"We received with regret the intelligence in Ireland of the division in this country among the members of the Fenian Brotherhood. This intelligence reaching us almost every day was like a trumpet-sound of doom to our cause. I endorsed Colonel O'Mahony because he was opposed to the raid on Canada, and because I believed it to be a suicidal movement, and I condemned the Senate party for proposing it. I have accepted Colonel O'Mahony's resignation because in a moment of weakness he has allowed himself to be carried into the Campo Bello movement, which has ended in a *fiasco*. I have to proceed cautiously and to feel the ground under my right foot before putting out my left." (Applause.)

In subsequent conversation Mr. Stephens asserted that the bonds of the Irish republic were endorsed by him, and being asked by some inquisitive person if the French Government were favorable to the movement for Irish liberation, replied:—"If I knew anything about that I could not say it, because that Government, being in alliance with England, cannot hold intercourse with me." During the many interviews he had with personal friends and officials of the F. B. throughout the afternoon, he frequently gave a brief exposition of the situation, in order to anticipate the perplexing questions presented to him by some over-curious person in the audience relative to English prisons, Irish jails, his escape from Richmond, etc. He treated all these questions calmly, and delivered his replies in a manner almost sure to beget conviction.

HE IS HOPEFUL IN THE FUTURE.

About three o'clock the room was quite full, and it being intimated to Stephens that an explanation was again solicited, he spoke thus:—"Gentlemen, I feel very much obliged to you all for your courtesy, and I hope to satisfy you by saying that, from all I have seen, I am confident that we shall be able to make all right, and we shall make of this organization a greater power, morally and physically, than it has ever been before." Speaking in a general way, he informed his hearers that he never meant to leave Ireland till called out here by Mr. O'Mahony.

HE SPURNS DESERTERS AND TRAITORS.

He had been informed in an indirect manner that the Senate party had desired his presence also, but as that intimation was conveyed by a man who had fled from his post in Ireland he could hold no communication with such a man. There might be some excuse for men in America when they disagreed or fell away; but there shall be no pardon extended to the man who abandons his post in Ireland at the present crisis. He was very emphatic on this point.

PROGRAMME OF THE FUTURE.

Certain preliminary matters have to be arranged here with a view to a perfect understanding between all parties. If the men in this country give him the support he needs the work will go on. A programme will be struck out from which, if any man deviate, or stand in the way of its operation, he shall be cast aside. The objective point is Ireland, not Canada, Japan, or any of those distant regions that do not concern Irishmen. Ireland is in a very low state at present. The question now is not the success of the Union Square party, or the Senate party, but it is one affecting the very existence of the Irish race. They must fight to keep the people at home.

STEPHENS TO RETURN TO IRELAND.

Stephens frequently repeated this declaration to prevent any false notion getting abroad. He must not remain in this country. The cause needs his return pretty soon. They must fight this year. They are not to calculate on this or that contingency, but this year is to be the year of action. A gentleman standing beside Stephens said he hoped the British Government would not have the gratification of capturing him (Stephens) on his return; to which Stephens, laying his hand on the gentleman's shoulder, to endorse his reply, said:—"Well, sir, on the day I return the work begins. If failure shall be stamped upon it the fault will not be mine. I know the men here are sound." The word "men" he pronounced with emphasis, as if he contrasted that word with "leaders."

INTERVIEW WITH COLONEL ROBERTS.

Colonel Roberts being introduced was cordially received by Mr. Stephens, who remarked that he recognized him (Colonel Roberts) from his portrait. Colonel Roberts expressed himself gratified to have the pleasure of knowing Mr. Stephens, and regretted that he had not the pleasure of knowing him personally before. After this he had a private conference on the present aspect of affairs. Colonel Roberts explained that the Canadian programme was struck out by the Senate because they saw the futility of attempting anything directly in Ireland. If it could be shown that Ireland was accessible by a military expedition the Senate would change their plans. Mr. Stephens replied that it was to convince them on this point that he came to this country. The explanations that ensued inspire the hope that union is all but a fact. Several other members of the Senate called on Mr. Stephens during the day.

O'MAHONY AND KILLIAN.

Colonel O'Mahony remained the entire time with the committee. He looks worn and dejected, quite crestfallen, but withal resigned to his fate. Killian had an interview with Stephens, who dealt in no very complimentary terms on the Campo Bello fizzle. The ex-Secretary had a brief but serious conversation with Colonel O'Mahony, who manifested towards him an air of great coolness and indifference. O'Mahony had removed Killian previous to Stephens' arrival, and the latter is now master of the situation.

MR. STEPHENS' ACCEPTANCE OF MR. O'MAHONY'S RESIGNATION.

The following is the text of the reply given by Mr. Stephens to Mr. O'Mahony on tendering his resignation:—

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW YORK, May 11, 1866.—JOHN O'MAHONY, Esq.—Brother:—In my opinion you acted wisely and patriotically in tendering your resignation. No man worth the name questions your honor and devotion to Ireland; but the united action we desire so much, and to effect which I left Ireland at your invitation, would be impossible while you directed affairs here. It must be needless to tell you why I feel bound, however, in truth to say that in sanctioning this divergence from the true path you not only gave proof of weakness but committed a crime less excusable in you than in any other man; for you should have known that your project would have resulted in our ruin, and you should have recollected how I supported you at a critical moment, because I believed you opposed to every movement that would lead the true Irishmen of this continent from the original aim and holiest duty of the Fenian Brotherhood—direct assistance to "the men in the gap." Everything considered, then, I feel imperatively called upon to accept your resignation; but while accepting it, I still rely on your hearty co-operation, as I now rely on every true man of our race.

Convinced that the Irish people are with me everywhere, I have not a doubt of being able to accomplish what I came for, and so in good cheer and unswerving faith, I am yours, fraternally,

JAMES STEPHENS, C. E. I. R.

THE SERENADE.

Mr. Stephens was serenaded last night by Manahan's band. It was near midnight when he made his appearance on the balcony of the Metropolitan Hotel. The crowd filled Broadway for a block each way, and the 55th Regiment was drawn up in platoons and interspersed with the throng. His appearance was the signal for one of the most enthusiastic demonstrations of approbation and welcome that ever resounded through the night air of the metropolis.

The cheering was maintained by the great mass of people for several minutes, gaining in volume and clamor by each brief intermission. Mr. Stephens was at last permitted to speak, and spoke as follows:—

MR. STEPHENS' SPEECH.

Countrymen:—I look upon this demonstration as an honor paid to Ireland. (Cheers.) I thank you in the name of Ireland, and I very sincerely thank you on my own part; for some reflection of this honor paid to Ireland falls to me. (Cheers.) As I told you last night, it is not my intention to make any long addresses till I thoroughly understand the position of affairs.

It is also my intention and my duty to make every possible effort to conciliate those good and true Irishmen who differ in opinion with us; but who, I trust, before the mass meeting on Tuesday next, shall have come to an understanding with us. (Cheers.) The grand essential now is unity of action. (Long applause.) That unity of action we must have. (Renewed cheers.) No man shall stand between us and it. Any man or any party of men who would keep us divided is an enemy of Ireland, and as such you must treat him. (Cheers.) I have already made advances, and I shall continue to make advances, and shall make all necessary concessions consistent with my duty and knowledge of what we want in Ireland; for it is to Ireland that we must in the first, as in every instance, look. (Cheers and cries of "That's the talk.")

There is the arm, the heart, the cradle of our race. (Cheers.) It is there our action must begin, as well as end. (Cheers, and a voice, "This is New York, the best city you were ever in in your life.") Yes, New York is a city to be proud of. Arrangements have been made for the meeting on Tuesday next. I expect to meet every friend of Irish liberty there, and then I shall lay before you a full statement of our position. (Long cheers.) You must not be disappointed if I do not give you a long speech to-night. "(We only want to look at yourself." Cheers and laughter, and cries of "That's all.")

Once more thanking you for the honor paid to Ireland, and, indirectly, to myself, I bid you good night. (Cries of "No, no, go on, order," etc.) Here a person in the crowd said, "Say only what you please." Mr. Stephens concluded by promptly replying:—"I cannot be got to say anything I do not think proper. Once more accept my thanks, and farewell till Tuesday." (Vociferous cheers, amid which Mr. Stephens retired.)

Thus ended the programme yesterday.

DEMONSTRATION TO STEPHENS.

A deputation from the Manhattan Circles waited on Stephens in the early part of the day, who stated they had been commissioned to inform the Head Centre of the I. R. B. that the Fenian Brotherhood of this district have resolved to give expression to their admiration for his great sacrifices in the cause of Ireland by a public demonstration, and they requested that Mr. Stephens would appoint a day on which he could conveniently attend. Stephens replied that he could not say definitely just now, but would give an answer after some consideration.—*New York Herald.*

THE MEMPHIS RIOTS.

The School-Houses to be Rebuilt—Telegram from General Fiske.

General Howard yesterday received the following despatch from General Clinton B. Fiske, the head of the Freedmen's Bureau in Tennessee:—

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, May 9, 1866.—Major-General Howard, in care of the Rev. John Whipple, Secretary, No. 61 John street, New York:—The school-houses will be rebuilt, and the schools all open again in ten days. I shall remain here until the waste places are restored.

CLINTON B. FISKE, Brevet Major-General.

Fires in St. Louis, Mo., and Lowell, Mass.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—A large fire is now raging, at 11 o'clock to-night, in J. Finley's coal oil works, corner of Fourteenth and Austin streets. Several hundred barrels of oil were stored in the works, which were probably consumed. The particulars cannot be ascertained to-night.

LOWELL, Mass., May 12.—A fire on Middlesex street last night destroyed the steam mills owned by Otis Allen, and rented by Davis & Storer, dealers in lumber and manufacturers of packing boxes. Several other mechanics also occupied the building. The loss is $50,000, with little insurance.

Safe Robbery.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 12.—The small safe of Davenport, Mason & Co., Taunton, New Bedford, and N. Y. Express, was thrown off the steamboat train, on the Stonington Railroad, last night, between East Greenwich and Westerly. It was found this morning robbed of its contents, the value of which is as yet unknown.

THIRD EDITION

POLITICAL WORLD.

SPLIT IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN MARYLAND.

An Important Letter from Governor Swann.

HIS PLAN FOR RECONSTRUCTING THE SOUTH.

None but Loyal Representatives Should be Recognized.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 12.—The following important letter from Governor Swann appears in to-day's *American*, which has thrown a bombshell into the Union party of Maryland:—

To the Editor of the Baltimore American.—Sir:—In the *Hagerstown Herald and Torch* of the 9th instant, noticed in the *American* of this morning, I find my name announced as one of those expected to be present with Hon. J. A. J. Creswell, Hon. Francis Thomas, Hon. J. L. Thomas, General Garfield, Hon. Archibald Stirling, Hon. Henry Stockbridge, and William Daniel, Esq., at a mass meeting to elect ten delegates for each district, to meet in County Convention, on Tuesday, May 29, for the purpose of choosing six delegates to represent Washington county in the Union State Convention, called to assemble in Baltimore, on Wednesday, the 6th of June, in the call for that meeting, signed by E. Mobley, President. It is with extreme regret that I witness some of the most useful and reliable Union men of Baltimore, belonging to the State Central Committee, characterized as disunionists. It may be proper for me to say that I recognize the unconditional Union State Central Committee as the only organ authorized to call a convention of the Union party of this State, and I am not aware by what authority, under former party usage, this call of a convention is appointed to take place. The recognized chairman of the unconditional Union State Central Committee, with the acquiescence of a majority of the Executive Committee of that body, having called a general meeting of the Committee, to take place on the 29th of May, which will result in a call for a similar Convention of the people, we have the Union party of the State of Maryland thus hopelessly divided. What are we to gain by this? I deem it due to myself to say, that I shall advise my friends to adhere to the regular organization of the Union party, and shall await the action of the recognized State Central Committee under the call now pending, and the Convention of the people which should come together under that call. I gave no authority for the use of my name at the Hagerstown meeting, and am sorry to say that I differ very widely from many of the distinguished gentlemen announced to speak on that occasion. As I am daily placed in a false position in the meetings which are being held in this State, and appealed to in many quarters by persons desirous of knowing my present political *status*, I will avail myself of this occasion to say that the opinions expressed by me in my annual message to the Legislature in January last, and which received the endorsement of the popular branch of that body, have undergone no change. It may be proper, however, that I should be a little more explicit. I am for keeping the control of the Government in the hands of loyal men exclusively, now and at all times. I am for the reconstruction of the Union by admitting the revolted States to representation in Congress, provided they elect men of undoubted loyalty, prepared to take the oath required by that body. The masses of the Southern people I am prepared to trust, because I believe they have been deceived by ambitious and designing leaders. With Congress will rest the power to protect itself and the country against disloyal candidates seeking admission into our national councils. I am for maintaining the integrity of the unconditional Union party, which sustained the Government in its efforts to put down this Rebellion, and am for adjusting our domestic differences within our own lines. I am utterly opposed to universal negro suffrage and the extreme radicalism of certain men in Congress and in our own State, who have been striving to shape the platform of the Union party in the interests of negro suffrage. I look upon negro suffrage and the recognition of the power in Congress to control suffrage within the States, as the virtual subordination of the white race to the ultimate control and domination of the negro in the State of Maryland; and in view of the action of certain extreme men in Congress for three months past upon the bill to introduce universal negro suffrage into the District of Columbia against the unanimous voice of the people, the enlarged Freedmen's Bureau bill, the Civil Rights bill, and, finally, the Reconstruction scheme of the Committee of Fifteen, I consider the issue upon this subject of negro suffrage will be made in the fall elections, and it will be the most important question that has ever been brought to the attention of the people of the State of Maryland. I deny that the admission of the revolted States by loyal representatives subjects the reconstruction plan of the President to the charge that no guarantees have been secured for the future. The States asking admission have, by a constitutional amendment, granted universal freedom to the negro, and they have further guaranteed, in another form, a repudiation of the debts incurred by them in the Rebellion. These guarantees I deem as securing for the present all that can be reasonably asked. In these views I believe I am sustained by the almost united voice of President Johnson's Cabinet, composing many prominent Republicans, who have been the friends of both Presidents Lincoln and Johnson. I look upon the war now being waged upon President Johnson as ungenerous, unwise, and uncalled for, and I believe that its longer continuance will greatly embarrass the national prosperity, by keeping alive a state of uncertainty and distrust in the public mind both North and South; certain to eventuate in financial trouble, affecting the tide of immigration now flowing in upon us, the domestic commerce between the States, and exercising a most destructive and paralyzing influence generally upon all the great interests of the country.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient servant. THOMAS SWANN.

ANNAPOLIS, May 10, 1866.

The *American* has, with the leading Union papers of the State, strongly approved the unconditional Union movement, at the head of which are Congressman John L. Thomas, ex-Governor Thomas, Senator Creswell, and many others, whilst Swann goes against them. The *American's* editorial takes issue with Swann, and persists in the unconditional men carrying out their programme.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—Five hundred dollars in gold was paid for the first choice of seats on the occasion of the first appearance of Edwin Forrest.

The certificate of incorporation of the Pacific Rolling Mill Company was filed yesterday. The Company will run the mill for smelting and manufacturing railroad iron, copper, and other metals. Its capital is $1,000,000.

The boarding-house runners have been refused access to vessels, which has caused the wages of sailors to advance $10 a month, and their bounty has been increased to $30. The ship-owners and consignees are very indignant at this move on the part of the runners, and talk of establishing a large sailor's home.

The stock of domestic distilled liquors is running very low. Mining stocks are firm.

The Gettysburg Monument.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 12.—The *Courant* of this morning announces that the contract for constructing the Gettysburg monument has been awarded to its designer, James G. Batterson, Esq., of this city. The monument is to cost $50,000. Mr. Batterson designed and built the Worth monument.

The Iron Moulders' Strike.

TROY, N. Y., May 12.—The Iron Moulders' strike in this city, which commenced about six weeks since, is now at an end, the last foundry having gone to work to-day. There has been a compromise between the employers and the employes.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, May 12, 1866.

The Stock Market, as we have noticed for several days past, continues dull, but steady. Government bonds are in fair demand, at full prices. 5-20s sold at 102¼; 6s of 1881 at 109¼, a slight advance; and 7·30s at 102¼; 96 was bid for 10-40s. State and City loans are also in fair demand. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 89½; new City 6s at 99; and old do. at 95.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list. Camden and Amboy sold at 128, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54⅝, no change; Little Schuylkill at 37, no change; Reading at 53⅞; Lehigh Valley at 61; and Philadelphia and Erie at 32¼@32½, no change. 56 was bid for Minehill; 38 for North Pennsylvania; 27 for Elmira common; 42½ for preferred do.; 30⅞ for Catawissa preferred; and 43 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares are unchanged. Spruce and Pine sold at 38; and Hestonville at 29; 84 was bid for Second and Third; 54 for Tenth and Eleventh; 22½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 51 for Chesnut and Walnut.

Bank shares are firmly held, but we hear of no sales. 140 was bid for First National; 215 for North America; 136 for Philadelphia; 121 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 52½ for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 29 for Mechanics'; 51 for Penn Township; 54 for Girard; 62 for City; 40 for Consolidation; and 62½ for Corn Exchange.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 27½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 34½ for preferred do.; 116 for Morris Canal preferred; 16½ for Susquehanna Canal; 53½ for Delaware Division; and 63 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares are very dull. Dalzell sold at 1, no change.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$8000 U S 5-20s 64 ..102¼	50 sh Lit Sch....b60 37
$7000 U S 730s Aug 102¼	25 sh Cam & Am ..128
$1000 do...June..102¼	2 sh do..........128
$5000 do...June..102¼	100 sh Union Canal.. 2⅞
$100 Pa 5s.......... 89½	100 sh Reading...... 55⅞
$2000 do.......... 90	10 sh Leh Val...... 61
$4000 do.......... 80	200 sh Phil & Erie... 32¼
$5000 do.......... 90	200 sh do......b30 32½
$800 City 6s, new... 99	200 sh do.......... 32¼
$600 do.......... 99	100 sh do......s30 32¼
$500 do......old 95	20 sh Spr and P.... 38
$3000 Sch. Nav. 6s 82 85½	10 sh do.......... 38
$1000 U S 6s '81 ......109¼	200 sh Hestonv...b30 29
$2000 Pa R 2d mtg 6 95½	400 sh do......b30 29
100 sh N Y & M'dC... 6⅜	

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying.	Selling
American Gold...................	128¼	129
American Silver, ¼s and ½s.........	122	124
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864....	11¼	11¾
" " July, 1864....	11	11¼
" " August, 1864....	10½	10¾
" " October, 1864....	9¼	9¾
" " Dec., 1864....	8½	8¾
" " May, 1865....	6	6½
" " August, 1865....	4½	4¾
" " Sept., 1865....	4	4½
" " October, 1865....	3½	3¾

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	129	12 M.	128¾
11 A. M.	128¾	1 P. M.	128¾

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, May 12.—We have to record a continuance of the firmness which has characterized the Flour Market for some time past, but there is not much doing. There is a steady demand for home consumption, with sales of 500 barrels at $10@11·50 for Northwestern extra family; $11@13 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., including 100 barrels fancy at $13·75; and small lots at $8·75@10·25 for extras, and $8@8·25 for superfine. The stock of Rye Flour is very small, and little is to be had under $6 ℔ barrel. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

In Wheat there is rather more doing, and prices are firmly maintained; sales of 1400 bushels good Pennsylvania red at $2·50@2·60; 800 bushels Milwaukee at $2·40; and 3100 bushels Amber on private terms; white ranges from $2·75 to $3·00. Rye is in good demand with small sales of Pennsylvania at $1·10. Corn is in good demand at yesterday's advance; sales of 7000 bushels yellow at 83c. afloat. Oats are in good demand at an advance; sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania at 64c. In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

Nothing doing in Cloverseed and Timothy, and prices are nominal. Flaxseed sells slowly at $2·70@2·75.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is scarce and in limited request at $29 ℔ ton.

Whisky continues very dull; sales of 50 barrels Pennsylvania at $2·25, and 50 barrels Ohio at $2·27.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Cotton steady at 34@35c. for Middlings. Flour has declined 20@25c.; sales of 8000 bbls. at $7·50@9·50 for State; $9·50@13·75 for Ohio, $10·65@16·75 for Southern, and $8·75@13·80 for Canada. Wheat declined 3@5c.; sales unimportant. Corn quiet, with small sales. Beef steady. Pork heavy; sales of 1000 barrels at $30·62½@30·90. Lard quiet. Whisky steady.

LITERATURE.

ECCE HOMO. Boston: Roberts Brothers. Philadelphia Agent, G. W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chesnut street, and T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chesnut street.

The appearance of Renan's "Life of Jesus," some two years since, startled the orthodox world with the skepticism of its tone, while it delighted the critical by the beauty of its style and the wonderful consistency of its argument. It pictured our Saviour as a man, it denied to him all the attributes of Divinity, but made him a model for human imitation, a pattern, an evidence of what our race should be. Being brought before the deistical population of France, glittering as it did with the proofs of originality and genius, it preserved that which secured it far greater success than any truth could have acquired—a new style of treating a novel and interesting subject. It was addressed to the tastes of Frenchmen, and therefore in France it won its greatest success.

"Ecce Homo," a rather disrespectful title as applied to our Lord, is an American reprint, covering the ground which Renan first discovered, but robbed of many of the most objectionable features of the productions of this celebrated foreigner.

The object of the work is clearly expressed in the preface. "Those who feel dissatisfied with the current conception of Christ, if they cannot rest content without a definite opinion, may feel it necessary to do what, to persons not so dissatisfied, it seems audacious and perilous to do. They may be obliged to reconsider the whole subject from the beginning, and, placing themselves in imagination at the time when he whom we call Christ bore no such name, but was simply, as St. Luke describes him, a young man of promise, trace his biography from point to point, and accept those conclusions about him, not what Church doctrines or even apostles have sealed with their authority, but which the facts themselves, critically weighed, appear to warrant. This is what the present writer has undertaken to do." And what the unknown author set out to do, he has accomplished.

His work is far sounder than Renan's, because, although going over the same ground, the one sought after truth by the light of Divine revelation, while the other sought to prove that revelation was Divine, but found truth, and then compares it with the facts revealed by the word of God. One set forth to explore an unknown country in the dark, the other took the light in his hand, and walked as it showed the way. "Ecce Homo" is a production which, to a speculative and doubting mind, would act as a mighty argument in favor of Christianity. It is one of the most profound works which has fallen under our notice for years, and cannot but prove satisfactory to the candid searcher for truth.

Some of its ideas being new, may be termed by many dangerous; but, when ideas only tend to prove the groundwork of our faith to be firm, why should they be rejected or feared, because they had not been already worn out by the Fathers? Every day brings us more light, and the day will come when the perfect harmony between science and Christianity shall be evidenced; and, believing that, why should we seek to estrange them by clinging to exploded theories, or hanging on to doctrines whose only claim is custom, and whose birth was in the darkest day of mediæval superstition? Holding these views, therefore, we are well pleased with "Ecce Homo." It does not deny or doubt the perfect divinity of Christ, but merely goes beyond what is written, and imagines him as he probably was. The wonderful formation of the Christian Church is examined, and a comparison instituted between it and its co-eval republics. It is a powerful, logical work, true in spirit, and if a little too daring, does not invade the bounds of sacred morality.

Occasionally the author rises with his subject and gives us a glowing sentence, eloquent and lofty. The following brief extract will show his style, and conclude our notice:—

"The Christian Commonwealth has already far outlasted all the States that were existing at the time of its foundation; it numbers far more citizens than any of the States which it has seen spring up near it. It subverts without the help of armaments; resting on no accidental aid or physical support, but on an inherent immortality, it defied the enmity of ancient civilization, the brutality of mediæval barbarism, and under the present universal empire of public opinion it is so secure that even those parts seem indestructible which deserve to die. It has added a new chapter to the science of politics; it has passed through every change of form which a State can know; it has been democratical, aristocratical; it has made some essays towards constitutional monarchy, and it has furnished the most energetic and scientific tyranny of which history makes mention."

THE QUEEN'S FAVORITE; OR, THE PRICE OF A CROWN. A Historical Romance of the Fifteenth Century. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chesnut street.

The work before us has been out of print for fifteen years, and is to all intents and purposes a new book to the reading public. Probably there is no other kind of romance which partakes of that peculiar fascination which envelops a novel with characters drawn from history. What is truth and what is fiction, where the boundary line divides the real and the imaginary, and whether the parties painted did really thus suffer, adventure, and love, are questions which, while they may perplex, yet add a thousand-fold to the reader's interest. The "Queen's Favorite" is one of those strange yet thrilling mixtures, partaking of the spirit of Eugene Sue (to whom the authorship has been ascribed) and the dramatic power of G. P. R. James. The scene is laid in Spain, in the middle of the fifteenth century. The Don Quixotes had not then all disappeared. Chivalry and feudalism were yet dominant features in the political world. Romance was not a thing to be read of, and the licentiousness of semi-barbarism yet rioted unrestrained in the warm climate of the hot-blooded Castilian.

With such materials we would be surprised did the author not weave an interesting narrative. He had all the pieces at his control, and all that was needed was to put them together. He has done so in a way which, if not the most symmetrical, is at all events of absorbing power. It does not possess too much prating about morality, but does abound by far too fully in sentimental and maudlin protestations of affection. Yet it is, as a whole, as good as any sensational novel we have seen, and will compare most favorably with any of the Messrs. Petersons' publications. It was issued this morning, and will meet with an undoubtedly large sale.

The same house have also in press, and are about to issue, a number of works, among which are:—"Self-Love," "The Admiral's Daughter," "The Young Heiress," by Mrs. Trollope; "The Freebooters," "White Scalper" and "Trappers," by Gustave Aimard; and "The Great Van Brock Property," by J. A. Maitland.

SIX MONTHS AT THE WHITE HOUSE. The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Hurd & Houghton will publish early in May, "Six Months at the White House," by F. B. Carpenter, the artist.

Mr. Carpenter, one of our well-known New York artists, an enthusiastic admirer and supporter of President Lincoln, conceived the idea, in the latter part of 1863, of painting a picture commemorating "the first reading of the Emancipation Proclamation before the Cabinet." Through the late Owen Lovejoy, Speaker Colfax, and two or three New York friends, Mr. Lincoln became interested in the project, and invited Mr. Carpenter to the White House, for the purpose of affording him every facility in studying his subjects from life. The painting of the picture, comprising a life-size group of the President and Cabinet, occupied six months, from February to August, 1864, during which period Mr. Carpenter enjoyed constant intercourse with the President, as well as the various members of the Cabinet. The subject of the picture, together with the circumstances attending the execution of the work, and the death of President Lincoln so soon after its completion, conspired to give to it an extraordinary degree of interest, manifested by the crowds who thronged to see it during the time it was on exhibition in different parts of the country. Mr. Carpenter has written out in detail the history of his connection with Mr. Lincoln, with which are interwoven various "reminiscences" and personal relations, collected and given to the author from time to time by different individuals, making a volume of over three hundred pages.

—The name "People's Edition," given by Messrs. Hurd & Houghton to a new and convenient issue of "Hood's Poems," complete in one volume, is warranted by its double significance; for Hood ranged himself on the side of the people, making their life the inspiration of his noblest poetry, and the people have enthusiastically adopted him as their poet; and if there were a Congress of poets on Parnassus, Hood would be found elected by a vast majority from the ranks of working men and women. There is something very touching in the affectionate regard with which he is held by rough men both in England and America! they see in him a true champion, who was one with them in sympathy and suffering, and adhered to the cause of humanity not to further any petty ends of his own, but because his nature was identified with theirs. For the people, as distinct from privileged classes, Hood always must be the representative poet. He has made the wrongs of those suffering from class-oppression to sing themselves where no formal petition could get entrance; and we are convinced that his "Song of the Shirt," which has become a sort of rallying cry, has effected more of a change in the condition of working women than all other direct appeals combined. There is no one, whose instincts of humanity have not been crushed by social privileges, that does not respond to Hood's fervent words. We weep with him; we laugh. He has built up a democracy to the sound of his enchanting lyre. It is the people who are finally to prevail in the world. The poets of class will go down with class—but Hood, will be elevated to a higher place than he holds even now.

A BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVING.—The readers of THE TELEGRAPH will remember that some months ago we published a minute description of the splendid national painting by Mr. Carpenter of the "First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation by President Lincoln." For the purpose of giving it wide circulation it has been engraved by A. H. Ritchie, of New York, and will be sold only to subscribers. Mr. T. B. Pugh, at Sixth and Chesnut streets, is the sole agent for this city, and he has now on exhibition at his store a very fine proof below letters which is well worth seeing.

The engraving is 21 by 32 inches, and is sold at the following rates:—Artists Proofs, $50; India Proofs, $25; Plain Proofs, $10. The picture represents a meeting of the Cabinet expressly for the consideration of the great question. Mr. Lincoln occupies the centre of the picture, with the immortal document in his hand. It is evidently a moment of suspense. The reading has just concluded. The vast subject fills all minds. Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State, is speaking, and all give an attentive ear. And these are the words he is uttering:—

"This matter is of so much importance, that I fear its effect at this juncture; it may be considered the last effort of an exhausted Government—a cry for help—'the Government stretching forth its hand to Ethiopia, instead of Ethiopia stretching forth its hands to the Government.' Therefore, Mr. President, I suggest that you postpone the issue of the Proclamation until it can be given to the country upon Union *success* rather than *defeat*."

The positions of the figures are suggestive. Our dead President occupies an arm-chair in the foreground. He grasps the Proclamation in his left hand, which has dropped upon the table at his side; the old lines of humor are all gone from his face, and in their stead is a strange blending of firmness and anxiety. Slightly in the rear of Mr. Lincoln is the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Chase, standing with arms closely folded over his breast. The President is supported on each hand by the Secretaries of War and the Navy, Mr. Stanton on the right and Mr. Welles on the left, both of whom, together with Mr. Chase, are looking, with varying shades of expression, towards the speaker, Mr. Seward. At the end of the table, opposite the President, leaning forward upon his arms, is Judge Bates, the Attorney-General. Immediately at his right, standing, as if having but recently entered the room, is Montgomery Blair, the Postmaster-General. In the background, also standing, is the late Caleb B. Smith, then Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Carpenter painted the picture in the East Room of the "White House," and all the distinguished subjects generously furnished him with frequent sittings. There is no doubt of their being undoubted portraits. As a historical remembrancer of the most critical period of the war, it will be of permanent interest. The subscription books are already opened in the various cities of the Union, and an immense number of signers have been secured. Mr. Pugh is ready to receive subscriptions, and those who desire to have the engraving should go early and secure good copies.

—Gustave Dore and M. Nadar have joined the committee of subscribers to the testimonial to George Cruikshank, while E. Fournier and F. Michel represent French literature in the same body.

THE HOME OF VICTOR HUGO.

From the New York Galaxy.

To the northwest of France, bidden in the mystic vapors of the ocean, lies a fortunate archipelago. The gulf stream there brings out a flora worthy of the fairest isles of the Adriatic and Mediterranean. Geologists tell us what revolution detached this Norman soil from the Norman coast, and relate how the sea, invading the immense bay which separates Cherbourg from Brest, only suffered those rocks to remain which were high and firm enough to defend themselves, as on Mount Saint Michael, against its wrath. Without need of science, the traveller easily finds the law for these convulsions of nature, and their traces. Jersey and Guernsey are only to be reached by a line of small islands and rocks, almost on a level with the water, and scattered about, sometimes near each other, and sometimes parted, like links of a riven chain. As the traveller draws near, valleys of gorgeous green appear—cottages, flowers, and meadows. This is Jersey.

Jersey and Guernsey are, to the curious eye, two gardens which the rocks hold suspended above the sea; to the thinker they are two worlds, two microcosms. Has not each of them, like the proudest continent, its shores that look upon the whole circle of the horizon? Coasts, ports, plains, mountains, and valleys are all assembled in a space that can be visited in one day, from one end to the other. The climate is delightful, the vegetation fairy-like, the sky is a harmonious marriage of light with the sea, whose pearly hues seem to tell us the secret splendors of ocean treasure. Life there is a blissful dream.

If you advance a few steps in this fair realm of Guernsey you will see manors that are created by Protestant emigration, its pious, ever-living souvenirs. In returning towards the city, you will see a superb walk through trees now secular, a legacy made to the city of Saint Pierre by a Frenchman, in 1783. If you descend towards the sea a large house will attract your eye, and you will see inscribed upon it the now famous name:—"Hauteville House." And there, grouped round the same thought, are Liberty, Exile, and Poetry. Exile! exile! the only grief that time can never soften. If you ask me how it is endured, I will reply, through duty.

Victor Hugo's home is situated in the most lovely spot that ever landscape painter dreamed of. Placed upon a height, it overlooks the city, the fort, and the immense horizon of the sea, where nothing seems to trammel the flight of even genius itself. The house is celebrated in Guernsey, where it excites lively curiosity. Wonders are related of it, enhanced by the mystery overhanging a threshold till now never crossed by the Guernsey world; it is said to contain furniture worthy of an enchanter's palace.

The apartments and galleries have been entirely constructed from designs by Victor Hugo; he passed three years in drawing them. The rarest curiosities, such as carved oak, belonging to the middle ages and the Renaissance, with enamels, porcelain gathered together and arranged in the most masterly manner, mingle with Venetian and Florentine wonders. The house within—for externally it presents the is a rigid aspect peculiar to English houses—work of art, the materials of which are masterpieces also. I will describe the house, which is to reveal the master, who, indeed, reveals himself by the mottoes and devices traced upon the walls and furniture. Victor Hugo, who loves to live in the past, has a mania for antique furniture. If we now raise ruins and rebuild edifices according to the laws of their primitive construction, if we reframe inscriptions, restore statuary and *basso-relievo*, we should remember that "Notre Dame de Paris" and "Voyage sur les Bords du Rhin" helped us to do so by giving us the rudiments of our science.

Victor Hugo's house is entered by a vestibule, the construction of which immediately arrests the eye. On the upper lintel is a *basso-relievo*, representing the principal subject of "Notre Dame de Paris," which is gilded and painted. The effect is charming; beauty seems to welcome you at the very entrance. The *basso-relievo* is accompanied by glass windows with embossed panes, such as are to be found in the cottages of the Black Forest. On the right and left, in carved oak, are two medallions, left by David, after Victor Hugo and his second daughter. A column in the purest style of the Renaissance supports this entire mass, and adds still more to the tranquil simplicity and severity which mark the entrance.

This vestibule is lighted by the softened rays which penetrate the small squares of glass, forming a *chiar' oscuro*, such as Rembrandt loved. In this soft light a monumental door is visible, that of the dining-room. On a panel is written:—"Love and Believe." Above one of the doors, and below a statuette of the Virgin, is a word that promises hospitality to the visitor:—"Ave."

Let us accept our welcome and enter the billiard saloon, where we shall see many interesting pictures belonging to the family, with geographical charts, and the poet's designs, framed in borders of varnished fir. The strangeness of these ink designs strikes the visitor immediately. They form ten fantastic pages, and are heightened with sepia and touches of gold-leaf. It is impossible to convey any idea of them. There, as in all he undertakes, Hugo is powerful. Many will remember the sales of his sketches in 1852 ("Rue de la Tour d'Auvergne"), at the time when his furniture was also sold.

These ten designs hanging upon the wall are views of Spain, Brittany, the Rhine, Jersey, and Guernsey. On one is written:—"Burg of Hugo-eagle-head," and one remembers the verses of the "Legende des Siecles,"

"He set the cities free: he came alone
To Hugo-eagle-head in cavern Home."

The frames, equally wonderful in execution, are by the poet also. Among the pictures is the crowning of the dead Inez de Castro. Upon the frame is inscribed, "The Duke and Duchess of Orleans to Victor Hugo."

HAUTEVILLE HOUSE.

From the billiard-room, the tapestry parlor is entered. Here, as in the other rooms, the mantle-piece has been the principal object of attention—and should not the family hearth be so? Imagine a cathedral of carved oak, which rising vigorously from the floor, springs up to the ceiling where its upper carving touches the tapestry. The doorway corresponds to the fireplace; the rosace is a convex mirror, placed above the mantel-piece; the central gable is a firm entablature covered with fantastic foliage, and decorated by arches of exquisite taste, in which the Byzantine mingles with the rococo: the two towers are two counterforts which repeat all the ornamentation of the entire mass. The coping, very imposing in its effect, recalls the fronts of the houses in Antwerp and Bruges. A face appears amid the woodwork, vigorously thrown out. It is that of a Bishop whose crosier alone is gilded. On each side of it is a shield, with the witty motto:—

"Crosier of wood, bishop of gold."
"Crosier of gold, bishop of wood."

On two scrolls, representing rolled parchment, are inscribed the names of those whom Victor Hugo looks upon as the principal poets of humanity:—"Job, Isaiah, Homer, Æschylus, Lucretius, Dante, Shakspeare, Moliere." On the opposite sides are the names of "Moses, Socrates, Christ, Columbus, Luther, Washington."

Upon the double entablature of the chimney-piece two oaken statues lean—one is Saint Paul, reading, with this inscription on the pedestal:—"The Book." The other is that of a Monk in ecstacy, with raised eyes. On the pedestal is the word "Heaven."

In a room called the working-room is another truly monumental work which, as in the tapestry parlor, mounts from floor to ceiling. It is inscribed:—"Ad augusta per angusta," a motto borrowed from the fourth act of *Ernani*.

The walls of the dining-room are covered with magnificent delf. This is the delf of Holland in the seventeenth century. An immense mosaic represents large bunches of flowers painted with minute care and thrown into vases of fanciful form, and odd animals, all mingled together. The groundwork is white and blue, and has an oaken foundation which forms three massive divisions, embellished with old paintings upon panels, causing the dining-room to resemble certain conventual rooms. A basilled mirror, surmounted by a sleeping child chiselled in copper, animates this apartment, lighted by two large windows opening upon the garden. Add to this a mantel-piece such as our ancestors looked upon, and Gobelin tapestry upon the walls, on which the riches of summer are spread forth.

Vases and statuettes of porcelain and delf are everywhere. The sixteenth and seventeenth centuries offer nothing more curious. A statuette, *Notre Dame de Bon-Secours*, carrying the Child-Jesus, whose little hand grasps a globe representing the world, is above the superstructure of the mantle-piece. Below it is this verse, to be found in the "Chanaans des Rues des Bois:"—

"The people are little, but shall be great,
Within thy sacred arms, oh! mother blest,
Oh! holy Liberty, with conquering step,
The child who bears the world doth rest."

Various legends complete the aspect of the place. Here on one side is the word "Man" in front of the word "God;" further on the plaintive words, "My Country;" again a melancholy line, "Life is exile," and near that this pious counsel:—

"Inhabitant of fading lands,
Think of eternal home."

And a little healthful axiom:—

"Post prandium stabis
Seu passis mille meabis,
Vale!"

An arm-chair of carved oak is placed against the wall at the upper end of the table. Victor Hugo looks upon it as the ancestral seat at his table. A chain closes it, bearing among other inscriptions the words, "The absent are there."

The simplest apartments are used by the family and the galleries spread forth all their riches to the guest. The gallery in the first story is divided into two portions. Hangings of Indian damask, of crimson hue, cover the walls of the red parlor, and serve as a frame-work to the great Norwegian tapestries, which formerly belonged to the bed-room of Queen Christina, at Fontainebleau. The panels, of jet, six feet long and five feet broad, in design and workmanship, and through the gold-work mingled with the jet, are treasures such as do not exist elsewhere.

The subjects are fanciful. Golden cocks and eagles gleam upon trees of a porphyry red, the leaves of which are thrown out upon the glittering sky. Gold, silk, velvet, glass, and spangles of silver sparkle upon a foundation of white jet. Four of these panels decorate the red parlor, two being on the walls and two upon the ceiling. We have mentioned this parlor before, but return to it. Imagine a chimney-piece with four statues gilded with Venice gold which appear to peruse these words of Lucretius:—

"Juvenum simulacra per ædes,
Lampados igniferas manibus retinentia dextris."

They support the canopy, which is the chimney-piece, and represent negroes, with flat profiles, shaven heads, and athletic forms, with their busts scarcely covered with slight drapery, open upon the breast, and fastened to the shoulders, leaving the lower limbs nude. Each is in a different attitude, and all form part of the same group. They seem to be darting forward and obeying an order. Behind them, a glass, which mounts to the ceiling, reflects them with fine effect.

In the embrasures left on each side by the projection of the general construction, two old Japanese monsters grimace and look at themselves in two mirrors with grot-work frames.

The canopy is of Chinese silk, ornamented with faces and birds.

Six pedestals with golden brocade cartouches support the statues and monsters.

A small Louis XIII clock, representing the Samaritan woman, rests upon the slab of the mantel-piece.

Two tables, one in Renaissance ebony, incrusted with tin, which formerly belonged to the Duke of Orleans, the other in marquetry, of the Louis XIV style, with massive feet, are displayed here. The latter is a perfect gem. There is, besides, a marvellous screen, which looks as if it had escaped from Madame de Pompadour's boudoir; a handsome China vasque, and a Japanese perfume stand made of bronze, which was given to Victor Hugo by Alexandre Dumas, complete the furnishing of this room.

The blue parlor, which is next in order, is no less sumptuous in another order of decoration.

The gallery in the second story opens with a folding door, and is formed of carved and chiselled cedar, a master-piece found by Victor Hugo. This gallery is called the "Oak Gallery;" it is a sort of guest chamber, in fact. Six windows, looking out upon Fort St. George, distribute the light through a perfect forest of carved oak.

Occupying double the depth taken for the parlors on the first story, the "Oak Gallery" is divided into two parts by a skilful arrangement of the furniture, and a handsome doorway with spiral columns in the Renaissance style, painted and gilt. In the first division is the mantel-piece; in the second is seen a magnificent bed, so vast that it seems to have been built, rather than put up.

The mantel-piece, which is wide, low, and massive, is enriched with the most delicate workmanship. It represents the "Sacrifice of Isaac," which is placed in an oaken frame, embellished with two demi-balusters entwined. Four caryatides, two feet high, hold up this charming pediment. They represent repeatedly, Sylvanus with Dryads. All the figures are crowned with flowers and fruits, and their bodies are partly concealed under a scabellum ornamented with fine arabesques. Behind these exquisite statuettes is a large glass placed on a level with a construction in Holland delf; in the middle is a pedestal which supports a Celadon drinking opium, an exquisite face, such as would please the most fastidious antiquary. The two lateral wings are formed of very rich panels, upon which the scabellum of the caryatides rests. It would be vain to attempt to describe the wilderness of Biblical, Pagan, and Chinese figures, in which art has blended baboons' heads with dryads' faces.

The bed fronts the mantel-piece, the head of it resting against the wall and the feet directed towards the spectator. The canopy is formed of an assemblage of Renaissance panels; the head of the bed holds forward two mythological subjects, accompanied with small columns and spirals, surmounted by a bracket-pedestal in ebony, crowned by a death's head in ivory, with this inscription:—"Nox, mors, lux." The body of the bed has a *basso-relievo* upon the front, a curious specimen of the carvings of the Middle Ages. A *lambrequin*, embroidered in a thousand colors with silk, and a spread in tapestry, serve to garnish this gigantic bed, in which no one has ever slept, and which could only have been equalled in feudal sleeping rooms.

A candelabra in oak, with forty candles, is placed between the two columns which divide the gallery. It was entirely executed upon designs by Victor Hugo, who modelled and carved the crowning figure in wood. It is a colossal girandole, spreading like a tiara, and bearing upon its summit a cluster of branches, to which the candles appear to attach flowers of light.

The door of entrance, seen from the interior, is as brilliant as a church window. Two spiral columns sustain a pediment of oak, with Renaissance grotesques, surrounded by arabesques and monsters; it advances with two folds, which are resplendent with paintings, among which are eight large figures of the martyrs, attired in gold and purple, the principal being Saint Peter. Upon the lintel is inscribed, "*Surge, perge*," and near it the words of Lucan:—"The conquerors have the gods, with the conquered Cato remains." There are maxims besides:—"*Gloria Victis—Væ nemini*,"

"Mind breatheth where it listeth,
Honor goes where duty calls,"

and below a clock, which sounds a merry chime as the hours go by:—

"All leave their trace upon the frame and mind,
All wound, alas! the last one healeth."

Isolated by their situation in the midst of the sea, the inhabitants of Guernsey are sailors, and seek their life and its relations without. Each house bears an indispensable signal-mast, and has a "look-out." As soon as a ship appears, the oriflammes of the port signal it, and on the instant signals repeated from house to house tell of the departure, or return, throughout the island.

Victor Hugo has chosen the look-out at Hauteville House for his own room. It is a little belvedera, open in all directions, where the soul can expand, though the space is as limited for the body as a captain's cabin. There stands the poet's table, his paper upon it, with ink and pen. It contains an iron bed, as hard as a soldier's couch.

The garden is but a half acre of flowers and lawn, and contains a pretty bit of water surrounded by a grassy margin; two honest ducks perform the part of swans as well as they can, near a terra-cotta fountain, at the base of which are dolphins' heads, throwing miniature cascades into the air. On lifting the ivy around the fountain, I found on one side the inscription:—"Where hope is, there is peace." On the other side, this verse, from the "Contemplations:"—

"Immensity is being, eternity the soul."

The poet sits in the garden, and looks—towards France!

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EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Memphis Riots.

From the Tribune.

There is no longer any question as to the character of what were at first called the negro riots at Memphis. They were negro riots in the same sense in which the outbreak in July, 1863, in New York, was a negro riot—that is, the negroes were the victims of both. Just what disturbance occasioned the conflict in Memphis will not probably be known, nor is it of much consequence. But it is plain from all accounts that a disturbance, originally trifling, was made the pretext for a general assault upon the negro population of the city, which was continued for two days and nights. In this assault, the police, the firemen, the city authorities, and the unorganized mob acted in concert, and were animated with the single purpose to do the greatest amount of damage to the negro population and to their dwellings and churches and school-houses.

The atrocities of the mob were not unworthy of its great New York prototype, which was, perhaps, the most savage yet heard of in a civilized city. Most of the negroes who were shot were butchered on the second day, when there was no longer any resistance, and when the negroes were seeking safety in concealment and flight. We select a few specimens of the pleasantries in which the mob indulged:—

"Robert Jones (colored) had just come in from the country, and was standing at the corner of Beal and Causey streets, in the forenoon. A man, appearing to be a policeman, took his pistol and $29 in money, and as he turned to leave, thrust a knife into his back, under the shoulder blade. Another, standing by, known to be a policeman, made no arrest of the robber."

—Which shows that the police, unlike our police in 1863, were on the side of the mob.

"A negro was shot in the knee near the corner of Howard's Row and the levee. This was done by a well-known individual for the sake of amusement, and was laughed at by the citizens who saw it."

—The individual is so well known that the paper from which we quote does not think it worth while, or does not dare, to give his name. But these instances are nothing to the elaborate ingenuity of other cruelties.

"A large number of houses in South Memphis, occupied by the blacks, and some in other parts of the city, were burned. No effort was made to stay the flames. In one case, four negroes were fastened up in a house and the house set on fire.

"A colored man on Alabama street informs us that his house was broken into, and about two hundred dollars in money taken, and he beaten over the head; and the same party broke into his neighbor's house, killed him, locked the wife and children in the house, set it on fire, and burned it down."

—That is almost as good as burning a Colored Orphan Asylum.

"A house near Mr. Rankin's school-house, which was burnt on Tuesday, was fired during the night. A colored girl, 17 years of age, named Rachel Hatchell, who had been a scholar of Mr. Rankin, was sick in this house, and on running out was knocked down, shot, and thrown into the fire. Her body lay in the ashes yesterday morning, burnt to a crisp, excepting her head and shoulders. Some one had kindly thrown a shawl over this horrid spectacle."

The reign of terror was complete throughout the city, and the violence or threats of the mob extended beyond the negroes, and reached to all who were their friends:—

"Loud and repeated threats were made by the rioters that when they had destroyed the colored school-houses they would kill the teachers. The threats were so violent, and the rioters having shown themselves capable of any brutality, it was deemed prudent that they should go North. They all left for Cairo on the St. Louis packet. Many of the officers on duty here sent their wives away with these ladies."

What destruction was actually wrought on the property of the negroes themselves is thus summed up:—

"The riot was kept up all Wednesday night. Crowds of armed citizens were gathered at the corners. Many were half drunk. The great feat of the roughs was the burning of the colored school houses, churches, and homes. They seem to have acted in concert, and to have carried out a programme which had been previously arranged. This is shown by the clean sweep which was made of every building used for a colored school or place of worship by the colored people, but most strongly by the conduct of the rioters on the burning of the Collins Chapel. This colored church stands on Washington street, and cost $7000."

The extracts we have given are from the Memphis *Post*, a paper which the Copperheads may discredit because it is loyal. They are abundantly confirmed by the admissions and apologies of the Rebel sheets. The *Bulletin* says:—

"The testimony in regard to all these particulars is most conflicting, but all agree on the one thing, that those who engaged in the riot were persons of irresponsible character, and it will be unfair to charge these untoward disturbances to the good, law-abiding citizens of the city of Memphis."

—Which is equivalent to saying. We have no defense to offer for the mob except that we did not belong to it. The *Avalanche* far more explicitly declares:—

"The rioter who claimed to belong to the '154th' sought to shield himself from culpability behind the fair name of an honorable body of men; and had he been a member, he would have esteemed its fame too highly to confess connection with a mob guilty of so many excesses.

"We have heard many ex-soldiers of the South declare that they would prefer a military administration of municipal authority to that which disgraces the city and State, and by its utter incapacity, gross mismanagement, and prejudices of its agents, has brought upon Memphis lasting evils. The true remedy for all misfortunes, now contemplated, consists in the reformation of the city charter."

We might continue both quotations and comments to any extent, but we leave the case to the jury on a fraction of the evidence and without any argument at all. Against the city of Memphis the verdict will be guilty of murder and arson without an effort by an organized authority to prevent or to punish either crime.

The Industrial Problem in the South.

From the Times.

An English gentleman, writing to a religious contemporary, makes the following instructive remarks:—

"I am impressed with the conviction that it will be greatly to the advantage of America to study the history of the West Indian Colonies, and to take warning from our experience.

"The planters of Jamaica received compensation for the nominal abolition of slavery; but, under the guise of apprenticeship, they imposed restrictions and inflicted punishments even more galling than those which were in existence in the previous state of servitude. The negroes were irritated, and resisted the oppression. The system was changed; but mutual estrangement existed between masters and laborers. The planters would acquiesce in no terms for mutual accommodation. They would not sell their outlying lands near to the plantations. The negroes were driven to the mountains. A foreign supply of labor was sought at great cost and with heavy taxation. A constant hostility between the races was kept up, and a most luxuriant soil was left in consequence, uncleared and uncultivated. Capital was diminished, and gradually a country that might have yielded abundance sank into decay. The golden opportunity for securing the gradual improvement of the negroes was neglected. Missionary societies, anxious to pass on to other fields of labor, concluded too hastily that their work in Jamaica was finished, and the people degenerated in every respect."

We have often labored in these columns to bring the warning from Jamaica before the eyes of our Southern readers. Here is an island with natural resourses quite equal to those of Georgia or Louisiana, able to support millions of inhabitants, reduced almost to the condition of a rabbit-warren, the crops falling off, land deteriorating, poverty coming like an armed man on great masses of the people, so that their dress is said to be almost made up of rags, and they are boiling over with discontent, while class is pitted against class in fierce and bitter hatred.

Only recently matters have fairly come to head, and produced an explosion which must still more derange the island, separate employers and employed, and keep capital away. All these evils go on while other islands of less natural wealth are peaceful, prosperous, and happy, increasing in production and advancing in education and morals.

As most students of the subject now admit, the difference between Jamaica and the Barbadoes, and the Leeward and Windward Islands is due not only to emancipation, but to the unhappy gap created at the outset between capital and labor by the injudicious measures of the planters. The English writer above has well characterized them in a few words.

In the new organization of labor at the South, it is of immense importance to the interests of both blacks and whites for coming years, that no permanent estrangement should arise between the class employing labor and the laboring class. The former owners will naturally feel sore and bitter, and the freedmen will be suspicious. Any oppression, or overreaching, or wrong-dealing by the whites will produce on the blacks the impression which such acts always do on any ignorant class: they will exaggerate them, and become entirely faithless of the honor or good wishes of the employers, and will withdraw themselves, either to their own plots of ground, as they did in Jamaica, or to the Government lands offered them, or to other States. In either case, the separation of labor and capital will be entire and most disastrous. The products of the South will immediately fall off; the land-owners will become poorer; the shopkeepers and the city population, which depend on the exchanges connected with a large production, will at once feel the ill effects; many estates will deteriorate or be abandoned; and, what is worse than all, the millions of peasantry would be in a position of hate and distrust towards their former masters, and liable always either to outbreak and revolution, or, from their relations with the whites, exposed to the consequences of a fearful war of races—as much worse than anything Jamaica or San Domingo has seen, as the Anglo-Saxon white is more intense than the French creole, or the American negro and mulatto is superior to the West Indian.

Whatever may be the prejudices or bitter feelings of some of the Southern population, the leaders (who are shrewd and able men) must remember that the chief wealth of the South is in labor, and that black labor, by the laws of climate, must be their great resource. They have already discovered in the experience of this war how weak is a community when the peasantry are hostile to the upper classes. Let them not increase this weakness for the future. The leading object now of all public men, and wise and sensible citizens, in our Southern States should be to gain the confidence and goodwill of the blacks, and to steadily elevate them in the moral and educational scale. They have even a greater obligation of interest and duty upon them to improve their ignorant masses and laborers than we have here to raise up the lowest classes of our cities; for the separation of the rich and poor at the North will not necessarily deprive us of labor, and lessen production, or increase the chance of a war of races, while at the South it brings all these dangers. So far from the teachers of the Freedmen's Bureau and the Northern missionary societies being regarded with suspicion and hostility south of Mason and Dixon's line, they ought to be looked upon as messengers of prosperity, peace, and improvement. The South could well afford to pay them all, and many more, to remain and labor. The present desire of the blacks for education and advancement is the most hopeful sign in their condition; and yet it is important to remember that this may not last; it may be only a temporary fruit of this great revolution. If the ignorant, degraded whites burn their school houses, or forbid their building, or throw various and many obstacles in the way of the negro's improvement, they may themselves finally become discouraged and tired of such a difficult pursuit of knowledge, and sink down into a permanently ignorant, and therefore lazy and vicious class.

When the laboring class of the South is this, capital will inevitably avoid it; industry will languish, commotion and crime will be rife, black and white will be in perpetual contest, and white immigration will seek safer and more profitable fields.

The Southern statesmen, journalists, and clergy, who guide the ignorant masses, have almost the choice to make the South a Jamaica, desolate, poor, and riotous, or a country where the white brain shall guide millions of contented and industrious laborers—themselves having ultimately the highest pledge of their safety, and the greatest stimulus to their self-improvement, a suffrage based on intelligence, a country in which all classes are in relations of good will, and wealth and prosperity are increasing day by day.

Public Executions—Necessity for Reform.

From the Herald.

The more we read the accounts of public executions in this country, the more we are convinced of the necessity of some improvement upon the system now in vogue. We are decidedly behind the age in the manner of punishing criminals by the death penalty, and it would be well for us to take a lesson from some of the European Governments in such matters. In France, the most civilized, perhaps, of all nations, the culprit is sentenced to death without the day being made public. If his application to the Emperor for a reprieve is unsuccessful, he is only notified of the fact half an hour before the time secretly set apart for his execution, so that he is not permitted to remain long in suspense after hearing the fatal news. At the end of thirty minutes he is quietly led out to the guillotine, and in less than two minutes thereafter he has fully expiated his guilt, and the body is on the way to the cemetery.

Now, this is what we call a humane and civilized way of disposing of criminals who have been unfortunate enough to incur the death penalty. The hope of being reprieved, which he can indulge in to the last, as it were, renders his condition comfortable compared with that of our malefactor, who is acquainted with the day of his departure for the "unknown bourne" for weeks and sometimes months beforehand. In France there is no suspense, no ridiculous speechmaking at the scaffold, no taking leave of relatives and friends, but judgment, swift, unerring, and merciful. Here he is constantly reminded of his approaching doom by the daily visits of his relatives and friends. Strangers, too, from the most morbid motives, are allowed access to his cell, and permitted to converse with him upon the most trivial and wordly subjects, when he should be devoting the last hours of his life to religious duties. And then when the execution does come off does not the prisoner suffer the most excruciating torture for the twenty-four hours preceding? What sleep or rest can he obtain the night before execution? None. His brain is one continual whirl of painful excitement, and no one but the condemned himself can realize the horror of such a situation.

After suffering these long hours of agony the culprit is led to the scaffold at the head of an unmeaning procession of deputy sheriffs, doctors, clergymen, winding up with the unnecessary appendage of a jury. Then there is a pause, and the culprit, with natural curiosity, examines the most minute details pertaining to the gallows, and shudders as he views this instrument of torture. Next the rope is adjusted, sometimes skilfully and sometimes bunglingly. Then there is another pause, and the culprit is compelled, with the rope around his neck, to listen to a long rigmarole of a death warrant, at the conclusion of which he is informed that he is at liberty to make a speech to the crowd. This speech may have a good effect upon its hearers, and it may have a very bad one, just as the criminal feels inclined. Then there is a shaking of hands between the prisoner and the officials, to show that there is no bad feeling between them, which is followed by the sheriff pulling a long cap over the face of the condemned. Now comes the most barbarous feature of our executions, which certainly ought to be avoided. We have reference to the length of time that is allowed to elapse between the pulling down of the cap and the springing of the trap. The time is not long to the spectators, perhaps, but to the wretched criminal it must seem like ages, and his sufferings beyond description.

This is all unnecessary and contrary to the spirit of the law, which seeks nothing more than the bare life of the offender, and does not justify such acts of torture and immorality. Really, when we reflect a moment, we cannot see how we have improved upon the ways of our ancestors of the mediæval ages. Except in the fact that the executions of the present day are not quite so public as they used to be we can perceive no change for the better. Let us take a lesson from France in such matters, and urge upon our State Legislature the necessity for some reform which will do away with these acts of barbarity that are daily enacted in our midst. Let us have a public executioner like Calcraft, to commence with, who can destroy life without torture, and then let the great State of New York lead off with some system of capital punishment that will take the place of the old-fashioned and barbarous one that at present exists. Other States will be sure to follow the example, and before many years the entire country will have cause to congratulate itself upon the adoption of this much needed measure of reform.

Woman's Rights.

From the Daily News.

The teachers of isms have taken advantage of the "anniversary" demonstrations to ventilate their ideas of social progression. Now that the war is over, fanaticism does not find enough employment in raking up the embers of the strife; and, therefore, looks about for new fields, or reenters upon the old fields, in which to sow the seeds of heresies and discords. In the presence of actual hostilities the popular mind, absorbed in the contemplation of the terrible realities of desperate conflict, was in no condition to study the theories of social experimentalists; and, for the time, the apostles of innovation upon long established customs found their occupation gone. But now they return with fresh ardor to their vocation, and, we must confess, that after the convulsions that have racked the country, there is an unsettled and unhealthy mental and moral atmosphere that is favorable to the designs of these iconoclasts. The people have become accustomed to unwholesome excitements, and, as the political issues cease to offer novel phases, and fail to feed the morbid cravings of the masses, they will seek for sensations in the spheres of transcendentalism and social reform that are, just now, being explored with so much tenacity and enthusiasm.

The Beechers, the Tiltons, the Wendell Phillipses are in their element. It is their nature to quarrel with that is, and to attempt the overthrow of landmarks and of principles established and tested by centuries of experience. They are revolutionists by temperament and by profession, and the theme that is now apparently most in favor with them, is the vindication of "woman's rights."

In this we agree with them so far as to desire that all the "rights" that the great body of our countrywomen are ambitious to attain, may be conceded to them. We are behind none in our reverence for the sex to which enlightenment has accorded pre-eminence in purity and in those qualities that make moral sunshine for humanity. But we are convinced that the womanhood of our country is too exalted to accept a position in the political arena. Our true women feel that they now fulfil the highest and noblest functions of God's creatures, and that their sphere has no superior in purity, usefulness, and compliance with the laws of nature. Mr. Beecher has asked:—"Will you, who are willing to give the elective franchise to the negro, refuse it to your mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters?" We answer that the mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters of the republic are busy under their domestic roofs, and have neither leisure nor inclination to assume additional responsibilities. Since the world began they have been spared the infliction of participation in the rude experiences of political life, and what have they done, wherein they have sinned beyond those of their sex that lived before them that they should now be dragged into an arena where ambition and avarice are the incentives and corruption the weapon of the conflict? We know that there are ministers of the Gospel who neglect their sacred duties to advance partisan interests; but the women of our country understand their mission better, and more highly appreciate the value to society of its conscientious fulfilment. They will not leave the cradles where their infants slumber, to mingle with the crowds that shout and swear at the hustings; and their natural instincts of housewifery will countenance no innovation that seeks to lure them from their legitimate domain. And how can their fathers, husbands, brothers, and sons achieve for them a more beautiful, a holier, a purer ministration than that which, since Eve wept for her Abel, and more bitter tears for the crime of her first-born, has been the destiny of woman? Do what you can, Beechers, Tiltons, Wendell Phillipses, and besides all the female advocates of "Woman's Rights" who neither represent the wishes nor the interests of their sex, you cannot beguile our women from their domestic sphere, nor drive them into the political world to be degraded and defiled by contact with its corruption.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Eighth Page.*]

Miss Anna E. Dickinson.—This very popular and eloquent young woman, who we learn has recently returned from the West, after an absence of several months, has been invited by a number of her friends and admirers in this city to deliver a lecture, at the Academy of Music, on "My Policy," or the Johnsonian dogma of reconstruction. She has accepted, and Friday evening, the 18th inst., has been announced. From her well-known reputation as a speaker, her acknowledged eloquence, and ability to handle her subject we anticipate a great entertainment, and a crowded house. The popularity of this young lady in the West, and the great favor with which this lecture was received there may be inferred from the following notice in the St. Clair *Christian Advocate* of April 12th:—

"On Monday evening the Opera House was filled to listen to an address from this eloquent young lady. Her subject was the Reconstruction Policy of Mr. Johnson. We have not space to give even an outline of her discourse, and indeed its power could not be represented on paper. It seemed, while listening to her, like witnessing a miracle. Such words from one so young and delicate seemed like an inspiration. Though we have listened to many of the first speakers of the age, and men of mature years, it has seldom, if ever, been our happiness to listen to a more eloquent discourse. For two hours the audience was held spell bound, and it would have sat two hours longer without signs of weariness. It is a pity that a few more thousand could not have listened to those noble utterances. Many thanks to the Union for this rare treat."

The sale of tickets will commence on Monday morning, at T. B. Pugh's Book Store, S. W. corner Sixth and Chesnut streets.

Sudden Death of a Public Officer.—Mr Thomas Daly, the Surveyor and Regulator of the southwestern district of this city, and formerly a member of the Legislature, died yesterday morning at his residence on Washington street, after a few hours illness. He was sitting at his door on Thursday evening in apparently robust health, but when he went into the house he complained of a bad feeling in his head. In a short time he was insensible, and died yesterday morning. His disease is supposed to have been apoplexy. He was widely known, and very much respected.

Police Items.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Rodebaugh arrested John Kernan and Patrick Kelley on suspicion of being concerned in the distillation of spirits without a license. The defendants were in a wagon in which was found the worm of a still, a keg containing whisky, and some other articles. One of the men said that the keg contained vinegar, but he afterwards admitted it was whisky, and informed the officer that it had been obtained at a place on Islington lane, near Ridge avenue. After daylight the place designated was visited by members of the police in company with Mr. Harper, a Deputy Collector, and the bed of a still was found there, with a quantity of hops and a number of hogsheads, besides a boiler, which was quite hot. The defendants, Kernan and Kelley, had a hearing before United States Commissioner Smith yesterday, and were held for a further investigation to-day.

Four professional thieves were before the Alderman at the Central Station yesterday with a view to their identification by persons whose pockets have been picked recently. Mrs. Maria F. Clingan picked out one of the defendants as a man who was on the car when she was robbed, as she thought, but she would not be positive about it. The lady testified that the pocket-picking took place in one of the cars on Chesnut street, below Thirteenth, in day-time. She felt her dress touched in a manner to excite her suspicion and felt for her watch. Her dress had been cut where the watch was, but the thief had not secured it. Her purse, however, containing thirty-five dollars, was taken. Two men immediately started to leave the car, one of whom got off, the other remaining on the platform. He said that he was willing to be searched, and the conductor remarked that he knew him. The man who had the money made his escape. The hearing was continued until to-day.

Masonic Degrees.—To the Philadelphia Masonic bodies have just been added several of the higher and most beautiful degrees of that honored order—the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite—comprising the Grand Lodge of Perfection, De Joinville Council of Princes of Jerusalem, Kilwinning Chapter of Rose Croix, and the Sovereign Consistory. The officers elect of these are:

Officers of Philadelphia Grand Lodge of Perfection for A. D. 1866—Charles E. Meyer, T. P. G. M.; C. Oakford Keitt, D. G. M.; J. Madison Whitby, S. G. Warden; Thomas Jacobs, J. G. Warden; Edwin F. Moore, G. K. of Seals; Thomas R. Patton, G. Treasurer; Charles L. Hale, G. Secretary; William M. Ireland, G. Orator; Nathan Smith, G. Master of Cer.; Frank Mills, G. C. of G.; Edward Strickland, G. Hospitaller.

Officers of De Joinville Council of Princes of Jerusalem for A. D. 1866.—Henry C. Yarrow, M. E. S. P. G. Master; Charles E. Meyer, G. H. Priest; Jacob L. Johnson, S. G. Warden; Chas. L. Hale, G. K. of Seals and Archives; Thos. R. Patton, G. Treasurer; Nathan Smith, G. Master of Ceremonies; Joseph T. Wilson, G. M. of Entrances.

Officers of the Kilwinning Chapter of the Rose Croix, for A. D. 1866.—John R. Seibert, M. W. and P. M.; Forman P. Hollinshead, S. Warden; Max Sommerville, J. Warden; Thomas R. Patton, G. Treasurer; Charles L. Hale, G. Secretary; Nathan Smith, G. Master of Cer.; Lloyd H. Walton, G. C. of Guard.

Officers of Philadelphia Sov. Consistory of S. P. R. S., 32 deg., for A. D. 1866.—Jeremiah L. Hutchinson, Ill. Sov. G. Com.; Charles E. Meyer, Lieut. G. Com.; Harry C. Yarrow, 2d Lieut. G. Com.; Thomas R. Davis, M. of State; Townsend S. Hunn, G. Chancellor; Charles L. Hale, G. Secretary; Thomas R. Patton, G. Treasurer; Edward Strickland, G. Architect; Edward B. Schnider, G. St'd Bearer; Absalom Taylor, G. Com. of Guard; Max Sommerville, Inq. Com.; Nathan Smith, G. Master of Cer.; Daniel Thompson, G. Engineer; William B. Schnider, Tyler for all the bodies.

The Domestic Markets.—Meats of all kinds have gone up, while vegetables have come down. There is a slight decrease in butter. The quotations for to-day are as follows:—

Apples, ₽ half peck	35@45
Asparagus, ₽ bunch	25@35
Butter, roll	50@55
" pound	60@70
Chickens ₽ pound	30@35
Celery, ₽ bunch	30@40
Cabbage ₽ head	6@10
Dried Fruit, apples, ₽ quart	15@18
" peaches, ₽ quart	20@25
" cherries, ₽ quart	25@28
Eggs, ₽ dozen	22@25
Flour and Meal—wheat, ₽ lb	6@8
" " rye, ₽ lb	5
" " bran, ₽ lb	7
" " Indian, ₽ lb	3@3½
Lard ₽ lb	20@23
Meats—roast beef, ₽ lb	25@28
" rump steaks, ₽ lb	22@25
" sirloin steaks, ₽ lb	30@35
Mutton, fore-quarter, ₽ lb	12@15
" hind " ₽ lb	18@25
" chops ₽ lb	18@25
Pork, roasted and steaks, ₽ lb	18@22
Dried beef, ₽ lb	30@35
Peas, new, ₽ half peck	65@70
Potatoes, white, ₽ half peck	30@35
" sweet	70@75
Strawberries, ₽ quart	70@75
Veal, hind quarter, ₽ lb	16@18
" fore quarter, ₽ lb	10@12
" cutlets, ₽ lb	20@25

Presentation to a Fire Company.—The Fancy Dress Ball of the West Philadelphia Hose Company was held on Thursday evening last at the Commissioners' Hall, corner of Thirty-seventh and Market streets, in commemoration of their tenth anniversary. Everything was conducted in the most creditable manner, and the large assemblage dispersed at a late hour greatly pleased with the entertainment. A beautiful silver fire-horn, two miniature horns, and a fine oil painting of the late President Lincoln were presented, on behalf of their friends, by Mr. Barr, the Ticket Agent of the Philadelphia and Media Railroad Company, and were received, on behalf of the Hose Company, by Colonel Robert P. Dechert, in earnest and eloquent address.

The Same John.—John Grimes was arrested on Thursday evening, at Twenty-fourth and Pine streets, on the charge of committing an assault and battery and carrying concealed deadly weapons. Officer Clinton took him to Alderman Tunison's office. He was held to answer.

Inspection of Flour and Meal, for the Week Ending May 10, 1866.—Barrels of superfine, 6089; barrels Corn Meal, 216; total, 6305.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GREAT NATIONAL FAIR.

THE LADY DIRECTORS OF THE

National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home

Will commence to hold A PUBLIC FAIR, in the CITY OF WASHINGTON, on the 15th of MAY NEXT, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the Support and Maintenance of the Orphans of National Soldiers and Sailors, not otherwise provided for in their respective States and Territories.

The ladies invite all who can to contribute towards representing their State by a table at the Fair.

The charity is a noble and deserving one, and it is hoped that each State and Territory will be liberally represented.

All contributions should be addressed "NATIONAL SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHAN HOME, WASHINGTON, D. C.," and forwarded, if possible, ten days before the opening of the Fair.

The Institution will be opened for the reception of Children on the 1st of June next, and applications for admission may be forwarded immediately to

MRS. J. CARLISLE, Secretary, Washington, D. C.

Papers friendly to the cause please copy. 4 25t5 15

THE VIRGIN

Gold Mining Company of Colorado.

1250 Original Interests, $100 Each,

Of which 250 are Reserved for WORKING CAPITAL.

The property of the Company consists of twelve Ledges, in extent nearly half a mile in length, situated near Central City, Colorado. Subscribers elect their own officers, and themselves manage the affairs of the Company. Each "original interest," $100, gives a subscriber his pro rata amount of stock in ALL the corporations organized on these properties.

The Books for Subscription are now open. For a prospectus giving full particulars, or to secure one or more of these "original interests," address at once, or apply to 4 25 1m

DUNCAN M. MITCHESON,
N. E. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philada.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, May 8, 1866.

Whereas, Satisfactory notice has been transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency that the capital stock of the SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, Pa., has been increased in the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), in accordance with the provisions of its Articles of Association and that the whole amount of such increase has been paid in, and that the paid up capital stock of said Bank now amounts to the sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($300,000).

Now it is hereby certified that the Capital Stock of the Second National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa., aforesaid, has been increased as aforesaid, in the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000); that said increase of capital has been paid into said Bank as a part of the Capital Stock thereof; and that the said increase of capital is approved by the Comptroller of the Currency.

In witness whereof I hereunto affix my official signature.
H. R. HULBURD,
5 11 6t Deputy Comptroller.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, May 1, 1866.

In obedience to authority vested in me by a resolution adopted by the Convention of Soldiers held in this city on the eighth day of March 1866, I do hereby request the honorably discharged soldiers of Pennsylvania to meet in their respective Legislative Districts and elect Delegates, not exceeding five in number to represent their district in a Soldiers' Convention, to be held in the city of Pittsburg, on TUESDAY, the 5th of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Where any Representative district comprises more than one county, the manner of electing the delegates is respectfully referred to the soldiers of the district for such conference as will result in a fair representation of each county.

Citizens who have borne arms in defense of the nation against treason have especial interest in the purposes of this Convention and it is desirable that as full a representation of the brave defenders of the country as possible should be secured on this occasion.

J. F. HARTRANFT,
Late Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

Papers favorable to the cause will please publish the above. 5 4t6 5

SOLDIERS, ATTENTION!—ASSEMBLE in your strength on SATURDAY EVENING, May 12, at 8 o'clock, at the COUNTY COURT ROOM, to complete the organization of the "BOYS IN BLUE."
JOSHUA T. OWEN,
5 11 2t* President.

THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet at the rooms of the National Union Club, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of May, instant, at three o'clock P. M.

The attendance of every member is earnestly solicited.
5 11 2t FR. JORDAN, Chairman.

J O H N B. G O U G H.
"PECULIAR PEOPLE."

At the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY, May 14. Tickets for sale at Ashmead & Evans', No. 724 Chesnut street and Trumpler's Music store Seventh and Chesnut streets. Doors open at 7. Lecture will commence at 8. If any Tickets remain unsold they may be had at the door of the Academy on Monday evening. 5 11 3t

THE GREAT LECTURE, "THE TWO Thirteens," by Major A. R. CALHOUN, late Chief of Scouts under General Grant, will be delivered in CONCERT HALL May 12 at 8 P. M.

Tickets to be had at Pugh's store Sixth and Chesnut streets; Martien's, No. 608 Chesnut; and at the Hall on Saturday.

Admission, 35c. Reserved seats 50c. 5 10 3t*

BIERSTADT'S LAST WORK—"STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS"—now on exhibition by permission of the Artist for the Benefit of the "Lincoln Institution and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Boys' Home," at WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S, Nos. 912 and 914 CHESNUT Street, for one month only. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Season Ticket, $1·00. Single Ticket, 25 cents. 4 21 1m

MACHPELAH CEMETERY SOCIETY. —A Special Meeting of this Society will be held at the Ground, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 15, 1866, at 8 o'clock, for alteration of By-laws. By order of the Board of Directors.
5 11 3t* M. GRIER, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.
OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER,
S. W. CORNER FIFTH AND WALNUT STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1866.

NOTICE.—Owners of Hacks and Carriages kept for Hire are hereby notified that they must renew their Licenses on or before the first day of June, 1866. The penalty for neglect is Five Dollars for each and every time the vehicle is used after the above date, and will be strictly enforced.
THOMAS M. TRIOL,
License Clerk.

SECTION 1 of an Ordinance relating to Hackney Carriages passed May 5, 1855:—That every Hack, Stagecoach, Cab, Chariot, Couchie, Coupe, Barouche, Landau, or other vehicle, whether on wheels or runners, except Omnibuses and Railroad Cars drawn by one or more horses or other animal power, which shall be used in the City of Philadelphia for the conveyance of persons for hire from place to place within the said city, shall be deemed a hackney carriage within the meaning of this ordinance. 5 5sths3t

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.—Office of Chief Commissioner, S. W. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1866.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, May the 14th, 1866, for the grading of Hare street, from Twenty-fifth street to Miror street at so much per cubic yard, the grading to be done according to the grades now established by law.

All bidders may be present at the time and place for opening of said proposals, and the lowest bidder will come forward within three days thereafter to execute the contract or consider his bid withdrawn.
W. W. SMEDLEY,
5 11 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN HAVE been duly elected Officers of the PHILADELPHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, to serve for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT.
JOSEPH S. PEROT.
MANAGERS.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL,
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS,
JAMES A. WRIGHT,
HOWARD HINCHMAN,
CHARLES KNECHT,
SENECA E. MALONE,
NATHAN BROOKE,
JOHN H. MICHENER,
TREASURER.
SAMUEL L. WARD.

Subscriptions will be received at the Rooms of the Corn Exchange Association, for the balance of the capital stock, daily, from 11 A. M. to 12 M.
(Signed) SAMUEL L. WARD, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, May 11, 1866. 5 11 1m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after May 30, 1866.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 3 30t Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that the option of receiving their Dividend in Stock or Cash, under the resolution of the Board of 11th December, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such Stockholders as do not demand their Dividend to be paid to them in Stock on or before that day, will be thereafter entitled to receive it in Cash only. [4 30 1m] S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 MAIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY st., N. Y. 33§

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

J U S T P U B L I S H E D—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 17§ No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 15§

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, CORNER of BROAD and LOCUST Streets.
Lessee and Manager........... WILLIAM WHEATLEY.

THIS (Saturday) EVENING May 12,
THE FAREWELL APPEARANCE
in Philadelphia of the celebrated
RAVEL TROUPE,
on which occasion will be presented
THE THREE-FACED FRENCHMAN,
in which GABRIEL RAVEL will sustain five speaking characters (in English), and sing the beautiful ballad, "Weeping for thee."
ANTOINE RAVEL will also sustain three speaking characters (in English).
After which a
GRAND SPANISH DIVERTISSMENT.
To conclude with, for the first and only time, the seriocomic pantomime of
PONGO, OR, THE INTELLIGENT APE.

Albino, an Overseer	FRANCOIS RAVEL
Don Falchio	GABRIEL RAVEL
Titano, a Negro	YOUNG AMERICA
Pongo, the Ape	PAUL MARTINETTI
ADMISSION	50 cents
Reserved Seats	75 cents
Family Circle	30 cents
Amphitheatre	25 cents

Doors open at ¾ past 7. To commence at 8 o'clock. Seats secured in advance at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Box Office of the Academy from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE THIRD AND LAST CONCERT
OF THE
HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY,
will take place on
TUESDAY EVENING, May 15, 1866,
on which occasion
HAYDN'S
SEASONS
WILL BE PERFORMED ENTIRE.
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS, Soprano;
MR GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor;
MR J. R. THOMAS, Basso,
will sustain the principal parts assisted by the powerful Chorus of the Society, of
THREE HUNDRED VOICES and the
GERMANIA ORCHESTRA,
CHARLES SCHMIDT, Leader.
The whole under the direction of CARL SENTZ.
The Box sheet will be opened at C. W. A. TRUMPLER'S Music Store SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, on WEDNESDAY, May 9.
Tickets to all parts of the house..............Fifty Cents
Reserved Seats...............................One Dollar
Concert to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
Subscribers holding tickets dated May 3 will present them at Trumpler's, where they will receive Tickets for Reserved Seats, in exchange, for the 15th.
5 8 10 12 14 15 6t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN.................Resident Manager.
NOTICE—CHANGE OF TIME.
Doors open at 7·15. Curtain rises at 8.

MR. EDWIN ADAMS.
THIS EVENING
THIS EVENING
THIS EVENING
THIS EVENING
A GLORIOUS BILL.
A GLORIOUS BILL.
A Glorious Bill.
A Glorious Bill.
A Glorious Bill.
A Glorious Bill.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
Immense Attraction.
Immense Attraction.
Immense Attraction.
Immense Attraction.
THE ROBBERS.
THE ROBBERS.
THE ROBBERS.
THE ROBBERS.
THE ROBBERS.
THE ROBBERS.
Charles de Moor..................Mr. EDWIN ADAMS
MY WIFE'S BONNET.
MY WIFE'S BONNET.
MY WIFE'S BONNET.
MONDAY EVENING, May 14.
THE DEAD HEART.
THE DEAD HEART.
THE DEAD HEART.
Admission to evening performance, 25c., 50c., and $1.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins quarter to 8.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, May 12,
Eighteenth Night of the Brilliant Engagement of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear in Shakespeare's Tragedy of
HAMLET,
which has been placed on the stage in a style, it is hoped, combining splendor of production with strict historical correctness. No expense or effort has been spared in the endeavor, by a more strictly pictorial arrangement of the ordinary stage resources, and by the fidelity, appropriateness, and superior execution of the several means of scenic illusion, to carry out the spirit of the play into the most minute details.
MR. EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMLET.
Laertes..................Mr. CHARLES BARRON
Mr. J. H. TAYLOR as the Ghost of Hamlet's Father.
HAMLET EVERY EVENING.
Chairs secured three days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
MISS FANNY V. TILTON,
FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY.
SATURDAY EVENING, May 12,
the great drama of
WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.

Martha	Miss FANNY V. TILTON
Jasper	McKee Rankin
Jonathan	Mr. E. L. Tilton
Blinkey	Mr. S. Hemple
Sarah	Mrs. C. Henri

THE GOOD-FOR-NOTHING.
MONDAY
BENEFIT OF MRS. CHARLES HENRI.
SHEEP IN WOLF'S CLOTHING
AND
JACK SHEPPARD.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
ANOTHER STARTLING NOVELTY.
Engagement of the unrivalled
MISS LEO HUDSON,
and her trained steed "SENSATION," who will appear in the grand spectacle of
MAZEPPA;
OR
THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY.
First appearance of MR. HARRY PEARSON.

S. B. HOWE'S CIRCUS, CORNER OF LOCUST and BROAD, in rear of ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, positively the
LAST TWO DAYS
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.
At 2 and 7 o'clock P. M.
ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS.
MISS LUCY WATSON,
THREE CLOWNS,
SAM LONG,
FRANK WHITTAKER.
LITTLE MAC, from
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Mr. PIERCE will enter
CROCKETT'S DEN OF LIONS
at each performance. [5 11 2t
Admission...........................50 cents.
Children under 10 years.............25 cents.

CONCERT HALL.
A GRAND CONCERT
will be given at CONCERT HALL by the
BLACK SWAN TROUPE,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 16.
MISS E. T. GREENFIELD,
The Celebrated BLACK SWAN.
Miss KATE LANIER, Miss RACHEL DENNET, Miss REBECCA MONTMORENCY, Mr FRANK WOODS, Tenor; Mr CLIFF, Baritone; Mr WILLIAM MORRIS, Basso, have kindly volunteered their services, assisted by a Full Chorus.
Professor KING..........................Conductor
Reserved Seats.........................50 cents
Admission..............................25 cents
Doors open at 7. To commence at 8.
Sale of Tickets to commence at T. B. Pugh's Book Store, Sixth and Chesnut streets, May 10. 5 9 6t

THE ORIGINAL MAGNIFICENT MOVING Diorama of the CONFLAGRATION OF MOSCOW will be exhibited every evening this week at the ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, commencing at 8 o'clock. The moonlit Domes and Battlements of the "City of the Czars," the advance and retreat of the French army, the hasty flight of the citizens carrying with them their treasure; the spread of the flames, the booming of cannon, ringing of bells, etc. etc., make this exhibition one of the most thrilling and attractive works of art that has ever been witnessed by the American public.
Matinee on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents. Children 15 cents. 5 7 6t

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO A GREAT WORK OF ART,
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
F. GABRYLEWITZ'S
PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY,
No. 1305 CHESNUT Street.
Cammarana's Great Historical Picture of the
SACKING OF ALTAMURA
BY CARDINAL RUFFO, IN 1799.
Painted by order of the Italian Government.
The Picture will be engraved by JOHN SARTAIN.
For a full description of this extraordinary production, we refer to the printed details in the Gallery.
Admission to the Gallery 25 cents. 4 21 1m

MUSICAL SOIREE,
EVERY EVENING,
AT THE
CITY CHESS AND READING ROOMS,
No. 1235 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia. [4 16 1m

AMUSEMENTS.

UNITED STATES PRIZE CONCERT
TO BE GIVEN AT
CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
May 28, 1866.

125,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,
VALUED AT $492,575·25,
WILL BE PRESENTED TO TICKET-HOLDERS
INCLUDING
$100,000 IN GREENBACKS.

Number of Tickets Issued, 500,000.

PRICE, $1·00 EACH.

This is the greatest inducement ever offered to the public, one ticket of every four drawing a prize.

The following prizes are a few among the many to be drawn. For full list see circulars:—

1	Gift,	in Greenbacks		$30,000
1	do	do		10,000
1	do	do		5,000
1	do	do		4,000
1	do	do		3,000
1	do	do		2,000
25	do	do	$1000 each	25,000
20	do	do	$500 each	10,000
20	do	do	$50 each	1,000
1	do	Residence	No. 882 Wabash avenue	10,000
1	do	do	Lake street	5,000
1	do	do	No. 37 Newberry street	5,000
5	do	Cottages,	on Fulton, near Paulina st.	10,000
2	do	do	No. 169 W. Liberty and No. 537 W. Indiana streets	6,000
3	do	do	in good locality	9,000
10	do	City Lots,	$500 each	5,000

The drawing will take place after the Concert on the stage of the Opera House, where 10,000 persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same. All purchasers and agents will be supplied with correct lists of drawings as soon as published. Parties holding tickets will retain them until after the drawing, and if their number appears in the list of drawn numbers, they will forward their ticket immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or moneys. Tickets are for sale at principal Hotels, Book, and Music stores in the city, and at our office, No. 133 DEARBORN Street. Price, $1 each. Sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.

Good and reliable Agents wanted in every city, town, and village in the United States, to whom great inducements are offered. References required.

SPECIAL TERMS, OR CLUB RATES

Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets, and forwarding us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission, viz:—

WE WILL SEND

5	Tickets	to one	address	for	$4·50
10	do	do	do	do	9·00
20	do	do	do	do	17·50
30	do	do	do	do	26·25
40	do	do	do	do	35·00
50	do	do	do	do	43·50
And 100	do	do	do	do	85·00

In every case send the name and post office address of each separate subscriber.

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The proprietor will donate to the Lincoln and Douglas Monument Fund $2000; also, there will be $2000 reserved from the person drawing the $30,000 prize, for the same purpose.

Tickets for sale at the principal Hotels, and at the Music Store of Charles Trumpler, at the S. E. corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets.

References—Hon. M. S. Wilkinson, ex-Senator of Minnesota; Hon. G. V. Lawrence, M. C. of Pa.; Hon. Alex. Randall, ex-Gov. of Wis.; Hon. Wm. Montgomery, ex-M. C. of Pa.; Hon. Major Dan. Mace, ex-M. C. of Ind.; Hon. Ira J. Laycock, of Kansas; Hon. Wm. Leffingwell, Lyons, Iowa; Hon. Joseph Knox, of Chicago; Hon. C. Graves Smith, of Minn.; Jacob Forsythe, Agt. M. S. R. R., Chicago, Ill.; M. Kronberg & Co., Importers of Watches, Chicago; Mansell, White & Co., New Orleans, Louisiana.

N. B.—Editors of country papers are authorized to act as our agents, and they will be allowed all commission on all tickets ordered, whether for themselves or other parties, who may order through them. Proposals for inserting this advertisement requested. 54

CARL GAERTNER'S GRAND CLASSICAL MATINEE
will take place on
THURSDAY, May 17,
AT THE
FOYER OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MATINEE will commence at 4 o'clock.
Tickets of Admission...........................$1·00
To be had at the Music Stores and at the Door.
See Programme. 1t*

SOIREE ACADEMIQUE.

THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION by the BROAD STREET CADETS, in Singing, Gymnastics, Tactics, and Elocution, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 17, 1866.

Admission, 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. Tickets for sale at E. Cummisky's Bookstore, No. 1037 Chesnut street.

Exercises commence at 7½ precisely. 5 11 6t

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street between Race and Vine. 1 16

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
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No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS,	from	$22·50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50·00 to 350
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Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets, Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.
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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
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BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AND MATERIALS FOR THE SAME.
BEST QUALITY AND STYLE OF SPRING
MATTRESSES.
J. S. FULLER,
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ROSEWOOD, CHAMBER,
AND PARLOR SUITES.
AT
GEORGE J. HENKELS',
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,
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WALNUT CHAMBER
AND PARLOR SUITES,
Either Polished or Oiled,
AT
GEORGE J. HENKELS',
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FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST, Cheapest and Best Stock of Furniture in the world is to be found at
GOULD & CO.'S
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and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street.

Parlor Suits, in Hair, Brocade, Plush, Damask, or Rep.

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All kinds of Furniture wanted by housekeepers, at exceedingly low prices at either of their immense establishments. If you want to save money and get well served go to GOULD & CO. before purchasing elsewhere. Corner of NINTH and MARKET, and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street. 2 15p

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TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 122

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN OR GOING TO THE COUNTRY.

Those who wish to purchase supplies of the best quality of FINE GROCERIES, will find a full and choice stock of the best that can be imported or procured from the New York, Boston, or Philadelphia market, and can be supplied with goods in package, at wholesale prices.

Particular attention is paid to packing in the neatest and most safe manner possible.

Goods delivered to any of the depots, express offices, or out in the country, free of charge.

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THE "EXCELSIOR"
HAMS
(Selected from the best Corn-Fed Hogs,)
ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
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SUGAR CURED HAMS
Tongues and Beef,
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None genuine unless branded
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The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves) expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 2 27 tuths3m

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AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
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Oak Tanned Leather Belting
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Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 North SIXTH Street,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS,
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WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [4 4 2mrp
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
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ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING, SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 17 3m

NEEDLES'
COMPOUND
CAMPHOR TROCHES,
Positive Preventive of
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Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,
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GREEN PEAS,
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ALBERT C. ROBERTS
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES
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THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1866.

The Vice-Presidency.

THE nomination of General FERRY for the Senate by the members of the Connecticut Legislature is equivalent to his election to that office. He will succeed the Hon. L. S. FOSTER, whose term of office expires on the 3d of March, 1867. Senator FOSTER is sometimes spoken of as "Vice President;" but that appellation is an erroneous one. Since the succession of Vice-President JOHNSON to the Presidency, the Vice-Presidency has been vacant. The Constitution provides only for filling the office of President by the Vice-President, in case of the death, removal, or disability of the President. It empowers Congress to provide by law for the case of removal, death, etc., of *both* President and Vice-President, by declaring what officer shall then act as President. A law was passed at an early day to meet this contingency, which, however, has never yet occurred. It provides that in case of the removal, death, resignation, or disability of both President and Vice-President, the President of the Senate *pro tempore*, and in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being, shall act as President until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected. No provision, however, is made, either in the Constitution or in the laws of Congress, for the filling of the Vice-Presidency, as such, in case of a vacancy. Hence there is now a vacancy in that office, and should President JOHNSON die, be removed, or resign, both offices would then become vacant, and the President of the Senate *pro tempore* would become President. He would not hold the office, however, during the remainder of the term (unless the vacancy should occur near its close), but a new election would be ordered in accordance with the provisions of the statute above quoted.

The Veracious Scovel.

WE have ofttimes commented on the folly as well as the treachery of the course of J. M. SCOVEL, of Camden, but we never expected that he would so openly expose himself to detection, as it appears he has done by some of his assertions in his late address before the Union League. We have only to add, that if he willfuly disregards the truth in one case, why should we trust his word in another? Why should we believe him when he denied the receipt of a letter from the President, of which we have good evidence? One deduction follows in the footsteps of the other. The following letter explains itself:—

CAMDEN, May 11, 1866.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

Dear Sir:—In the published remarks of Mr. J. M. SCOVEL before the Board of Directors at the Union League House, Philadelphia, April 23, 1866, the following assertion appears:—

"And to show you the popular appreciation of this movement, I state what no man can deny, that when that protest was presented to the Union League of Camden, it was ridiculed and withdrawn."

The above assertion I am authorized to positively deny.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary Camden Union League.

What is a Rebel's Oath Worth?

SENATOR NYE, in his speech the other day, hit the nail on the head when he said that taking the oath of allegiance did by no means prove a man to be loyal. There was hardly a leading Rebel in the whole South who was not under a solemn oath to support the Constitution and laws of the United States. DAVIS, STEPHENS, LEE, BRECKENRIDGE, MASON, SLIDELL, BENJAMIN, HUNTER, WISE—the whole lot of them—had taken that oath over and over again, yet it did not keep them from plotting and executing treason. And are they now sorry for it? Not a bit. Do they think they did wrong? Not at all. Do they still believe in the right of secession? Yes, every man of them. What use, then, for oaths to bind such men? It is a solemn mockery. They have already broken oaths as binding as it was possible for men to take. What use for new ones?

THE SAME LINE OF ACTION.—The third section of the Constitutional amendment which prohibits traitors exercising the right of suffrage until the year 1870, was adopted by the House by the aid of Democratic votes. The contest occurred on the motion to sustain the previous question. If it had failed to receive the necessary vote, it is almost certain that the disfranchising clause would have been expunged. On that ballot 61 Republicans voted to bring the bill before the House in order to amend it, and 18 Democrats voted with them; while 70 Republicans opposed the motion, and 14 Democrats were on their side. Had the Democratic party really designed to secure the triumph of their so-called principle, and not supply themselves with buncombe at the expense of political faith, they would have voted solid with the conservatives; the vote would have stood 83 in favor of amending, and 70 opposed. The responsibility of failure, therefore, rests with the Democracy, and when they grow eloquently indignant over the unconstitutionality of the proviso, let them remember that they, and they alone, are accountable for the so-called encroachment on the law.

This policy of the Democracy is not a new one. When their old friends DAVIS, SLIDELL, and BENJAMIN occupied the seats to which their sympathizing Northern brethren desire them once more to fill, the same plan was in vogue. When the CLARK-radical resolutions came to a final vote in the Senate, the body was divided so that the ballot stood, ayes 20, nays 19. Six Southern members, among whom were DAVIS, BENJAMIN, and other leaders, refused to vote against the motion, and so it prevailed, in order that their own political ends might be accomplished.

Again, when the vote on extending suffrage to the negroes in the District of Columbia came up, they, the opposition, offered a motion to amend, so that the dearest right of citizenship was given to the educated and ignorant alike. In fact, this duplicity has gradually grown to be the settled policy of the Democratic party, and when they go to make political capital out of the measure, let their own inconsistency be called to the public mind.

"THE CONSOLIDATED LOAN."—The following plain and sensible editorial, from the New York *Tribune*, sets forth the advantages of Secretary MCCULLOCH's plan of funding the debt in so clear a light that he who runs can read. It is seasonable, and will be understood and appreciated by the masses:—

OUR NATIONAL DEBT.—The United States owe a public debt of nearly three billions of dollars, most of it drawing 6 or 7 3-10 per cent. interest. Now that the war is over, the Union saved, and our expenditures so reduced that we are more than paying our way, so that we are contracting no more debt, but rather paying off, the Government is about to make an effort to reduce the rate of interest to five per cent., and appropriate the money thus saved to the reduction of the principal—a policy which, if adopted and sternly persisted in, will pay the debt entirely within about thirty years.

There is some wild talk of this project as repudiation, but there is no shadow of truth in this. Every existing loan or obligation is to be paid according to its face. Every one who has lent the Government money at a certain rate is to have that rate paid him regularly till his loan falls due; then he is to have his principal according to contract. But the Government can borrow in peace, with a diminishing debt, cheaper than it could in war, when we needed to borrow fifty millions more each month; it therefore proposes to borrow at five per cent. the wherewithal to pay at maturity its loans drawing six or seven and thirty-hundredths per cent. Then, by continuing to pay into the Treasury only so much as we would have to pay if the interest had not been reduced, we can very soon wipe out our great debt.

—But can the money be borrowed at five per cent.? We hope it may, and trust it can be, because—1. The Government is sure pay. 2. Whoever has Government bonds, and needs money, can borrow on them as collateral at lower rates, and with more ease, than he could get loans on any other security. 3. They are to be absolutely free from taxation, Federal, State, or municipal; whereas all other securities are taxed—most of them heavily. 4. They can always be sold off-hand, for cash, and with little loss. These considerations, we hope, will induce thousands to prefer these at five per cent. to other securities at six or seven.

Yet this is so great and beneficent an undertaking that it may well command the best efforts of every good citizen. There is no man among us, however rich or poor, who will not be benefited by the intended conversion of the debt. If we estimate the debt as a mortgage of ten per cent. on all private property in the Union, funding it at five per cent. will add at least two per cent. to the net cash value of all the property in our country.

Now, then, good citizens! let us all be prepared to help when the new American Consol is brought out! If we have any form of Government indebtedness soon to fall due, let us offer to take stock in the new loan to its amount—assured that our bonds will be above par within five years. If we are not already creditors of the Government, let us resolve to become so if possible by subscribing to the new loan. No matter though we have but little to invest, let us invest that little; assured that there are ten investments less profitable where one is more so. Let us resolve that the new five per cent., whatever its amount, shall be promptly taken; for, if that should be filled at once, there will be no trouble thereafter.

Let Congress be careful not to overdo the business of reducing taxes. One calls for the abolition of all "Taxes on Knowledge"—that is, on printed matter; another says, "Take off all taxes on Manufactures;" a third says "Make Cotton Free," etc. We heartily agree that these taxes are not delightful—in fact, taxes are not luxuries, any how—but that will be a dark day for the country wherein Congress so reduces taxes as to impair the national credit. It would cost a bankrupt or discredited Government enormously to convert or renew such a debt as we must fund afresh within the next few years; and fifty millions substracted from the national revenue now may cost us five hundred millions in the end. Keep the national credit high, even though we have to pay a little heavier taxes, until we get our debt funded; for it is far better to pay even five cents per pound on cotton than to have to pay a premium on the renewal of our great loans."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

INJUNCTION AGAINST THE CITY COMMISSIONERS.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.—Price vs. The City of Philadelphia. This morning Judge Ludlow delivered the following opinion in the above case:—

This is an application for a special injunction against the City Commissioners and the City of Philadelphia, to restrain the defendants from "entering into a contract with Samuel M. Smith to furnish to the Department of the City Commissioners" certain articles of stationery specified in the schedule annexed to the bill filed in this suit.

It is too late to question the jurisdiction of this Court in a cause like the present. We have exercised the power now invoked in more than one instance, and nearly a year ago we were called upon to express an opinion in a contest then pending between the same parties who are now before the Court; and, in a case very similar to the present, the late President of the Court then delivered an opinion upon the subject, in which I concurred, and it is useless now to repeat what was then said, or to attempt to overthrow the principle upon which that judgment was founded, and we therefore proceed at once to determine this controversy by the evidence in the cause.

It cannot be doubted that the City Commissioners were bound by the ordinance of 30th December, 1865, to open the proposals in the presence of the Committee on Finance, and to award the contract to the lowest bidder. The question is—Did they do this? If they did not, and the bid of Samuel M. Smith was not opened in the presence of the Committee, he is not entitled to the contract, no matter what may have been the character of his bid.

The solution of the question at issue depends upon the testimony of Mr. Marcer, the Chairman of the Committee, and of Mr. Eckstein, the Clerk. Mr. Marcer identified a paper purporting to be the bid of Mr. Smith by writing his name and the day of the month and year at the end thereof, but he declares that he did so after the bids had been opened and read, and merely for the purpose of identification. He further says:—"We depended upon our clerk for taking a memorandum of the bids." And again, "After all had been read I put my name on such as *lay upon the table*. The clerk makes a record of the bids, and it was not worth while for me to sign each bid as it was separately presented and read."

Mr. Eckstein says, "I heard all the bids read off, and noted them down for re-entry in the minute-book of the committee. I have here the original notes; I did not hear any bid of Samuel M. Smith read off; I think if there had been one read I would have heard it; I took each bid for each item down separately, and compared the bids of the several bidders together to see who was the lowest; I did not hear Mr. Smith's name at all."

This witness was recalled, and he again said, "I made a memorandum of the bids as presented, they were read aloud by Mr. Hamilton; the bid of Mr. Smith don't appear on the paper (memorandum); I don't think the bid of Mr. Smith could have been read without my hearing it; I did not hear Mr. Smith's name at all; I would have heard it, I think, if it had been read."

When we remember that the bid in question consisted of seventeen distinct items, each of which must have been, if read at all, distinctly announced, it is impossible to believe that the Clerk of the Committee of Finance would not have heard a single one, and especially must this conclusion force itself upon the mind, when we further remember that Mr. Eckstein did not copy the bids, but noted them down as read by Hamilton, that he did not see the originals, and that his memorandum contains the names of the bidders, and the various items of each of the several bids then and there read, and yet this paper does not contain the name of S. M. Smith, nor a single item representing any one of the seventeen distinct bids said to have been made.

The affidavit of the City Commissioner does not, when closely examined, contradict this state of facts. "I will produce the bids which were opened in the presence of the Committee of Finance, as attested by their Chairman, Joseph F. Marcer, at that time," says the affidavit, but it does not declare that the bid was read *with the other bids*, and at the same time, and Mr. Marcer simply identified papers handed to him after the proposals had been opened and read; he depended upon the clerk of his committee to make a note of the proposals, and has no knowledge of the *contents* of the various papers before the Committee and the Commissioners, and does not remember that Mr. Smith's bid was read at all.

With this evidence before us it is clearly our duty to restrain the defendants from entering into this contract, and we therefore grant the special injunction upon a bond being executed by complainants in the sum of $500.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.—Miscellaneous business was before the Court.

George Driver, who was convicted of a charge of furious driving and assault and battery, in running his wagon against and over Miss Mary C. Knight, was allowed to renew his bail until next term. He still denies that he is the man who committed this deed. He says he is agent for a large liquor house, and that he neither owned a horse and buggy, nor ever went out on a pleasure ride.

Katharine Stroudt, convicted of a charge of assault and battery upon John Devlin, upon giving her reason for her conduct, was discharged without sentence.

Alexander Devlin, convicted of a charge of assault and battery on Alderman Johnson and several police officers, was permitted to renew his bail till next term, on account of the dangerous illness of his wife.

A minor, about sixteen years of age, was discharged on habeas corpus from his enlistment in the army.

There is now an argument in Court, on a motion for a new trial in the case of J. S. Urquhart, convicted yesterday, of cheating under false pretenses. Charles Brooke for and L. C. Cassidy against the motion.

An Important Case.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL—ALMOST A COLLISION.

Legal proceedings were begun yesterday which are likely to make the public mind familiar with the practical workings of the Civil Rights law, recently passed over the Presidential veto. It has been announced that on last Saturday evening a negro had an angry altercation, on the Nashville and Edgefield ferry-boat, with two youths, Messrs. G. L. Nolen and William Daniels, and that the former of the white young men inflicted a pistol wound upon the negro. The name of the negro is James Gittins, and he died of his wound, either late Sunday or yesterday. In the meantime, young Nolen and his associate William Daniels, had given bond, before W. F. Meacham, Esq., for their appearance at 1 o'clock, P. M. yesterday.

Before the hour arrived for their examination, it became publicly known that Mr. Chaplain Lawrence, Judge of the Freedmen's Court, had gone before E. R. Campbell, Esq., United States Commissioner, and made such affidavits as caused a warrant to be issued, upon which E. R. Glascock, Esq., United States Marshal for the Middle District of Tennessee, was to arrest Nolen and Daniels, and take them before the United States Circuit or District Court, if the examining magistrate should fail to admit negro testimony as to the facts. An unusual crowd began to gather in Mr. Meacham's office, at No. 1 Cedar street. It became apparent there would be no comfort for Court, prisoners, or counsel, in a small office; and Squire Meacham prudently announced that he had obtained from the Recorder permission to use the City Hall. The curious throng began at once to hurry thither. But before the transfer, Rev. Judge Lawrence was observed on the ground. The United States Marshal also was at the magistrate's office, attended by a Deputy. Mr. Meacham was evidently impressed with the novelty and responsibility of the case, and had requested W. H. Wilkinson, Esq., the City Recorder, who is also a magistrate of the county of Davidson, to sit with him. But the latter gentleman declined, and the assistance of W. H. Hagans and P. B. Coleman, Esqs., was secured. At about 2 o'clock P. M., the Court was made up, and the youthful defendants appeared in the City Hall, with an array of legal ability to defend them, namely:—Hon. W. K. Turner, S. Perkins, Esq., of Williamson county; and E. B. McClannahan and W. Clare, Esqs., of the firm of McClannahan & Clare, of this city.

When the magistrates had taken their seats, Mr. Meacham announced that there was no warrant against the prisoners, Nolen and Daniels; that they were brought before him by policemen Saturday evening, and as there was no evidence prepared and no prosecutor, he had simply taken bond for their appearance on Monday. Judge Turner, of defendants' counsel, said that if the Coroner had returned a verdict, that, the defense were ready to admit was sufficient warrant for a committing court. Mr. George Norvell, the Coroner of Davidson county, then informed the Court he had with him the verdict of an inquest, and handed the papers to their worships.

After some preliminaries, Mr. McClannahan announced to the Court that the defense would prefer that warrants be made out regularly; and this request was granted by the Court, arraigning Mr. Nolen for murder and Mr. Daniels as abetting in the crime. Mr. Meacham then, on behalf of the Court, directed that the witnesses for the State be produced. Two white men came forward, and were in the act of raising their right hands to be sworn when Chaplain Lawrence announced that there was a colored man just outside the door, who observed the circumstances connected with the killing, and who was an important witness. There seemed to be no lawyer present to represent the State. The defense endeavored to have the two white men examined first, and let the question as to negro testimony be raised afterwards; but the Court would not proceed until the matter had been settled. The Civil Rights bill was sent for, but without success; and finally Mr. Chaplain Lawrence furnished their worships with an official copy which was, by request, read to them by Mr. McClannahan.

Then Judge Turner, Mr. Clare, Mr. Perkins, and Mr. McClannahan all made arguments to show that this was not a case contemplated in the Civil Rights act. They were heard with patience, and after deliberating for more than half an hour, their worships announced, through Mr. Meacham, that in view of the novelty and great importance of the case, the question as to receiving the negro's testimony would be taken under advisement until 1 P. M. Wednesday next, and that in the meantime the defendants could renew their recognizance. This was done, and the court adjourned.—*Nashville Dispatch, 9th.*

☞ Excuse a little inconvenience arising from the alterations and improvements going on in our Store. It is more than compensated for by the EXTRA BARGAINS we give our customers, as we want to reduce our stock to avoid its removal out of the way of the workmen. The Finest Ready-Made Clothing in the city, and the largest assortment to select from.

Piece Goods to make to order.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
SOUTHEAST CORNER
SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ EBENEZER M. E. CHURCH, CHRISTIAN Street, below Fourth.—Bishop SIMPSON will preach on Sunday next, May 13th, at 10½ A. M. A collection will be taken up to pay the debt of the church. Preaching at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. T. W. SIMPERS. The friends of the church are earnestly invited to be present.

☞ CALVARY CHURCH—GERMANTOWN.—The Rev. JAMES DE WOLFE PERRY will enter upon the duties of his Rectorship to-morrow, Sunday after Ascension. Divine Service at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Communion at Morning Service.

☞ FIFTH REFORMED CHURCH, GREEN Street above Fifteenth.—Services Morning and Evening by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. GIESY. Subject in the Evening—Naboth's Vineyard, or the Sin of Covetousness; being the seventeenth in the series on Elijah.

☞ REV. DR. GOODELL, FORTY-FOUR years a Missionary in Constantinople, Turkey, will preach in the FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, FRANKFORD Road and MONTGOMERY Avenue, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. You are invited.

☞ TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth. Rev. G. A. PELTZ, Pastor.—To-morrow Evening at 7¾ o'clock, the Third Sermon upon "Parable of the Sower." Services also at 10½ A. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

☞ CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.—The Rev. ALEXANDER REED, D. D., will preach to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7¾ o'clock.

☞ THE REV. A. G. McAULEY WILL preach in the SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TWENTY-SECOND Street below Callowhill, on Sabbath Evening, at ¼ before 8 o'clock.

☞ SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.—The Pastor, Rev. E. E. BEADLE, will preach to-morrow Morning and Evening. Sermon at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M.

☞ REV. GEORGE JUNKIN, D. D., WILL preach in the WEST SPRUCE STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH on Sabbath evening, at 7¾ o'clock. Subject—"Wines of the Bible."

☞ CHURCH OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets. Preaching at 3½ P. M.

GERMANTOWN RESIDENCE FOR RENT.—A large House, with all the modern conveniences, extensive grounds, and plenty of shade; stabling for three horses; within ten minutes walk of railroad station. Will be rented with or without the stable. Address Box No. 1368, Philadelphia Post Office. [5 2 4p

☞ ☞ Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch" NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST. FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.*]

☞ MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON,

WILL SPEAK, BY INVITATION
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 18.

SUBJECT:—"MY POLICY."

This is Miss Dickinson's most popular lecture, and is said to have created the greatest enthusiasm in the West, where she has been for several months past addressing immense audiences on "My Policy;" or the Johnsonian dogma of Reconstruction. So great was the demand for its repetition that she was compelled to decline innumerable invitations.

The sale of tickets will commence on Monday morning next, at T. B. PUGH'S Bookstore, S. W. corner SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets. 5 12 2t4p

Reserved seats 50 cents. Admission 25 cents.

☞ NOTICE.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the *FREIGHT DEPARTMENT* of this Company will be removed to the Company's New Building, S. E. cor. of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. Entrance on Eleventh street and on Marble street.

All Money and Collection Business will be transacted, as heretofore at No. 320 CHESNUT Street. Small Parcels and Packages will be received at either office.

Call books will be kept at each office, and any calls entered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be made at No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

4 30 4p JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

☞ PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10 1m

☞ OFFICE OF THE VAN DUSEN OIL COMPANY, No. 625 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1866.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Van Dusen Oil Company will be held at the Office of the Company on FRIDAY, the 18th day of May, 1866, at 3½ o'clock P. M., to act on the proposition to borrow ten thousand dollars for the prosecution of the legitimate business of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors.

E. B. McDOWELL,
Secretary.

5 13 4t*

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

'Brown Stone Clothing Hall,"

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

NEW STOCK AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Having sold out our stock of Clothing for Gentlemen and Boys, carried over from the late fire, our entire stock of

FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING IS THE NEWEST,

As Our Prices are the Lowest.

MAGNIFICENT SPRING STOCK

Now Ready, to Suit Everybody.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

Our newly-fitted up Custom Department now contains the largest assortment of all the fashionable New Fabrics for our patrons to select from.

SUITS, CIVIL AND MILITARY,

MADE UP TO ORDER PROMPTLY,

In the highest style, and at moderate prices.

Boys' Clothing.

In this Department of our Stock is also unrivalled,

THE BEST IN THE CITY,

At the Lowest Prices.

Orders executed at shortest notice.

THE CHOICEST STOCK OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING
IN PHILADELPHIA.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

"Brown Stone Clothing Hall."

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street

4 11w-24t4p]

CEDAR CAMPHOR

For Clothes-Moths. Sold by druggists everywhere. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Facturers, Boston. 1t

FOR HARTFORD, CONN., direct, via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

The steamer NEVADA, Captain Grumley, now loading at second wharf below SPRUCE Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY, the 17th instant. Freight taken on reasonable terms. Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
No. 132 South WHARVES.

5 12 4t

LADIES' CLOAKS, BASQUES, ETC.

MADE AND TRIMMED
IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE,
FROM THE BEST GOODS,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
IVENS & CO.,
No. 23 South NINTH Street.

5 11 2m

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,

THE QUEEN'S FAVORITE;
THE QUEEN'S FAVORITE;
THE QUEEN'S FAVORITE;
OR,
THE PRICE OF A CROWN.
THE PRICE OF A CROWN.

An Historical Romance of the Fifteenth Century.

Complete in one large Duodecimo Volume.

Price $1·50 in Paper, or $2·00 in Cloth.

Send for our Mammoth Descriptive Catalogue.

Address all cash orders, retail or wholesale, to

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Books sent, postage paid, on receipt of retail price.

All NEW BOOKS are at PETERSONS'. [1t4p

LA PIERRE HOUSE,

BROAD STREET, BELOW CHESNUT,
PHILADELPHIA.

The undersigned having leased the above favorite house, and having

Refitted and Refurnished it Throughout in the most Elegant Manner,

IT IS NOW OPEN
FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The present Proprietors will spare no pains to maintain the character it has always enjoyed as being one of the best of the *FIRST-CLASS HOTELS* of the country, and those who favor them with their patronage may be assured that nothing will be left undone to secure the comfort and satisfaction of their guests.

BAKER & FARLEY.

MAY 12, 1866. 5 12 1mrp

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 S. SECOND Street,

WILL OPEN THIS MORNING,

THEIR SECOND IMPORTATION FOR THIS SPRING,

A CASE OF THE

Popular Black Iron Bareges,

WITH THE HEAVY MESH.

[5 10 th2t4p

In the 3-4 and 8-4 Widths.

H. T. OF F. C. F. F. F. C.

CLOTHING!!!

HICKS' TEMPLE OF FASHION

Celebrated For Fine Fashionable Clothing.

WILLIAM HICKS,
No. 902 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

5 12 2m

THE SUBSCRIBER,

(For many years connected with MITCHELL'S SALOONS, No. 523 CHESNUT Street), would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened an

Ice Cream and Refreshment Saloon,

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

AT No. 1121 CHESNUT STREET,

(GIRARD ROW),

Where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit the patronage of all who may favor him with their custom.

JACOB H. BURDSALL.

PHILADELPHIA, May, 1866. [5 12 1m

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL

CURES TETTER,

ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND AL SKIN DISEASES.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED.

For sale by all Druggists.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT:

ASHMEAD'S PHARMACY,
No. 336 South SECOND street.

Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m4p

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. GRIEL & BRO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 28 South SIXTEENTH St., Philada.

5 16 1m

HAVANA CIGARS.

FRESH IMPORTATIONS AND A LARGE VARIETY,

OFFERED LOW, AND IN LOTS TO SUIT DEALERS, BY

S. FUGUET & SONS,
IMPORTERS,
No. 216 S. FRONT STREET.

5 16 6t4p]

SPRING.

WILLIAM D. ROGERS,

COACH AND LIGHT CARRIAGE BUILDER,

Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 28 2m4p

KELTY, CARRINGTON

AND COMPANY,

No. 723 CHESNUT Street

IMPORTERS OF

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

IN

CURTAIN MATERIALS

AND

MANUFACTURERS

OF

WINDOW SHADES,

SWISS LACE CURTAINS,
FRENCH LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
APPLICATION LACE CURTAINS.

CALL AT

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.'S,

No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

AND SEE OUR

LACE CURTAINS,

FROM AUCTION.

ALSO, DAMAGED LACE,

In Curtain, and by the Yard, Very Low.

WINDOW SHADES,

ALL COLORS,
ALL QUALITIES,
ALL SIZES.

BROWN AND GILT.
LEATHER AND GILT.
STONE AND GILT.
SLATE AND GILT.

STORE SHADES, SKY-LIGHT,

AND

WINDOW SHADES,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, MADE TO ORDER,

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,

No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Miss Price produced for her benefit a new piece, entitled the *Silver Lining*. It is in excellent taste and style, a quiet story of domestic life; the dialogue written with much point and elegance It is a little too long, and sometimes lags; for the multitude it lacks action. Still, it is the style of the piece that we like to see on the stage, taking the place of the vile sensation trash that has hitherto had possession of it.

It was a great pleasure to hear the sound of Mr. Mordaunt's fine voice, and to witness his earnest and intelligent acting, after the long course of whining weakness we have had to endure at this Theatre in Mr. Rankin. He was received by the public as if it appreciated the contrast There are several fine parts in this piece. Miss Price had, of course, the finest lady's part She dressed it with great variety. Her toilettes were all new and rich, but somewhat stagy and over-ornamented her usual defect. As for her acting, it was quiet, and free from rant or glaring defects, but it wanted vivacity in the last act; the contrasts were not given, so that much of the point of the play was lost. Mr. Marlowe gave great vivacity and spirit to "Frank," investing it with a shade of sentiment that gave interest to the character. Mrs Creese had a charming little part, which she played well. The piece was put on the stage with great elegance and special care. The house was very well filled Miss Jefferson was warmly welcomed in the part of "Gertrude." This evening the play of *Waiting for the Verdict* will be given, with Miss Tilton as the heroine and Mr. Tilton as "Jonathan."

The piece of *The Wild Duck*, to be played for Mr. Mackay's benefit at the Arch, on Wednesday, is a curious production, and will attract considerable attention.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*The Marble Heart* gave us Adams in one of his finest characters. We have had many representatives of this difficult part of "Raphael," but none who in every quality has realized the fine creation of romance and chivalry thrown into the midst of our hard civilization. Mr. Clarke's vivacity and sarcasm told admirably in "Volage." Miss Orton is not suited to "Marco;" it is too cold and unimpassioned It was evidently a part that had not her sympathies; she ranted too much. At the matinee Adams and *The Marble Heart*, and this evening, *The Robbers*.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The very last night of the Ravels. The bill is resplendent and contains all the attractions The Matinee, with the fine spring toilettes, will be a splendid sight. Gabriel will not only speak English, but sing an English ballad. Young America will appear.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Edwin Booth and *Hamlet*—a crowded house The houses have not decreased since the first night a single seat.

GRAND ORGAN CONCERT.—Mr Stanbridge's fine organ, built for St. Clement's Church, was opened last evening. A large company were present upon the occasion. A very fine programme had been arranged, and some of our best performers tested the capacity of the instrument. As we have before stated, this is the largest organ in the city, and one of the largest in the country. It has 68 registers, 52 stops, and 3022 pipes. It may be said to be a new organ, so great have been the changes that have been made in it. The instrument was originally built for the Harmonia Society, and was considered a fine organ; but its capacity has been almost doubled It is not yet completed, as Mr. Stanbridge has it in view to add several stops that are novelties in this country The case is also incomplete; but when finished will be a prominent feature of the church. The huge frost pipes are grouped in three symmetrical towers, sustained by bold and heavy brackets, and without gilding or other colorings.

There are no galleries with the exception of the organ loft, and the church is built in the mediæval style the roof being sustained by heavy oak arcoes springing from the side The organ is to be finished to correspond with the style of the general architecture

Mr. Stanbridge himself performed the opening voluntary, which beautifully exhibited the combinations of which the instrument was capable. Messrs. Cross, Clarke, Getze, Warner, and Darley, the organist of St Clement's, also performed, and the entertainment was interspersed with vocal music by an admirable quartette, and solos by Mr Bishop. Mr. Stanbridge is now at work at a fine organ for the Logan Square Cathedral, and also upon one for St. Bridget's Catholic Church in New York. These matters are creditable to Philadelphia mechanism.

PERELLI'S AMATEUR OPERA.—Perelli's brilliant season of Amateur Italian Opera closes on Saturday evening, May 19 with the grand opera of *La Favorita*. The cast is one that could hardly be improved—Signor Perelli himself taking the delicious *role* of "Fernando," and Mrs. Davis, Miss Poole, Mr. Angier, Mr. A. R Taylor, and Mr. Engelke assuming the other characters. Perelli's 'Spirito Gentil"—one of the gems of this favorite opera—is a thing long to be remembered, and his impersonation of the *role* throughout, combined with the efforts of the other talented performers, will make the closing night one of the most gloriously brilliant of the season.

A MYSTERY OR A MURDER.

The Loss of the Schooner "Sam Colt"—Suspicious Circumstances as to the Death of the Captain and Mate.

From the Hartford Courant of Thursday.

We published several days ago a brief account, furnished by telegraph, of the loss of the schooner *Sam Colt*, Captain George Hilliard, of Portland, while *en route* from New Jersey to New Bedford, with a cargo of coal and spars Further particulars have come to hand. The vessel was ashore on Nantucket Island, and some of the people of the island, upon going to her, found only the crew—two deck hands and a colored cook—on board. These men stated that a heavy storm was encountered and the vessel shoaled.

A heavy sea was running at the time, and the schooner was tossed violently towards the beach, the waves washing over her, making it difficult for any to remain on board. The mate went up into the rigging, and while there a powerful wave washed him overboard. The captain went below for a moment, and on coming up started forward, but before he had gone far was also washed from the deck, and no more was seen of him. This is the story told by the men, though they varied some in their statements. No one questioned the truth of what they said at this time, and they left Nantucket soon after, since which time, we understand, nothing has been heard from them. Who they were, or from what part of the country they came, does not appear.

A few days subsequent to the finding of the vessel, the bodies of the captain and mate were found upon the beach at Nantucket, and marks of violence were discovered. The bruises were of such a character that suspicions of foul play were at once excited; and, since the arrival of the remains, the friends of the deceased are very confident that the crew committed a double murder, and, to cover up their crime, ran the vessel ashore purposely, and told the stories they did. The probability of this being true is strengthened by the fact that the vessel was over sixty miles off her course. Captain Hilliard was an experienced navigator—had been over the route many times—and it could hardly be possible that the schooner should get so far away from the direct line All the circumstances of the affair are so suspicious that efforts will undoubtedly be made to find the missing crew, and it is hoped the search may be successful

Captain Hilliard was a highly respected citizen of Portland, and the mate, George S. Banning a young man 28 years of age, resided in Haddam, where he is much esteemed. The funerals of both were well attended.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

HIS OCCUPATION GONE.—It is now currently reported that, through the instrumentality of Hon. William A. Newell, ex-Governor of New Jersey, the influence of James M Scovel with President Johnson, so far as the removals and appointments for the First Congressional District are concerned, is at an end. The President has been made to understand the character of the man who vaunts so extensively and who assumes to carry the State of New Jersey on his shoulders and has, in consequence suspended his appointments on Mr. Scovel's recommendation. Nevertheless, Scovel is still active, and is now engaged in writing letters to different public officers in the district, plainly informing them that if they wish to retain their situations they must pledge themselves to his (Scovel's) support for the next Congressman, a member having to be elected this coming election. It is evident, therefore, that James has a penchant for that position, and if he cannot get the Republican or Democratic nomination he will run as an independent candidate Should he even do this, a position which he thinks will force one of the parties to accept him he will be as much of a disappointed man as he is now condemned by every member of the Republican party.

NEW BRIDGE.—The workmen are busy in driving piles across the thoroughfares at Atlantic City, on which to build a new bridge for the turnpike now being constructed from Pleasantville to the city, over the meadows. The bridge will be about a quarter of a mile from the railroad crossing. This road, it is said, will be completed at an early day during the coming season, and will afford one of the most pleasant drives between Atlantic City and the mainland, to the sojourners at that seaside city.

RAILROAD EXTENSION.—The Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company are contemplating soon to extend the track of their road at Atlantic City, down the beach a distance of several miles. This will be a convenience which the residents and settlers there have long needed, and one that will be of great benefit to the place, particularly as it will have a tendency to invite extensive improvements at the west end of that rapidly improving city.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.—The new Board of Chosen Freeholders for Atlantic county was organized on Wednesday A new Clerk in place of A. A. Douglass Democrat, was elected The new Board has a majority of Republican members The usual business was transacted, and the annual standing committees appointed.

WOODS BURNED.—A few days ago a serious fire occurred in the woods, near the Mullicas river, below Egg Harbor City which destroyed three or four dwelling houses and much other property, before it was subdued.

CRIMINAL BUSINESS.—The criminal business for the May term of the Camden county Courts will commence on Monday next, that day having been fixed by J H Jenkins, Esq., Prosecutor of the Pleas.

EDWARDS & LAWRENCE,

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET.

ARTISTS' FIRST GRAND SALE OF PAINTINGS. The Artists of Philadelphia respectfully call the attention of connoisseurs and lovers of art generally to their first sale of original oil paintings, direct from their easels which will be of the highest character, and the very best specimens by the respective artists contributing.

The sale will be held at
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No 1020 CHESNUT Street,
On Thursday Evening.

May 17, at 7½ o'clock, and will be on exhibition three days previous to sale The collection will embrace pictures by the following-named artists and will be found upon inspection to be of the highest character:—

Edmund D. Lewis,	H. Reed
A. Sheridan Young,	L. Jagan
H. C. Bispham,	H. Rosenberg,
G. F. Bensell,	J. Wilson,
E. B. Bensell,	J. Evans
L. Juliard	Van Willis
J. G Falconer,	M. Ramsey,
J. E. Galvan,	D. Knight
W. E. Winner,	C. L. Fussell,
L. Fagan,	—— Bechtel,
I. L. Williams,	and others [5 12 5t

REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS.

SMITH & RICHARDSON,

Agents for the sale of the justly celebrated CHARCOAL LINED REFRIGERATORS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FROM $6·50 TO $25·00.

5 2 1m5p] **No. 611 MARKET Street.**

ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF ICE PER WEEK

Will keep your provisions cool and sweet in the warmest weather, by using one of

Schooley's Large Refrigerators.

They have three apartments, and are thoroughly ventilators. The small sizes require but 50 cents worth of Ice per week.

E. S. FARSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
4 25 1mrp No. 220 DOCK Street.

STOVES, &c.

UNION OIL STOVES,

A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes, ordinary stove furniture may be used.

DAVID H. LOSEY,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 38 South FIFTH Street.

Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

WANTS

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office. No. 419 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

BOARDING.

SUMMER BOARDING.—COUNTRY BOARDING.—BARTLETT MANSION, on the river Delaware, ten minutes' walk from Pennypack Station, on the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, will be open for Boarders on the 1st of June. Access to city by cars and steamboat eight times daily. For Board apply at No. 1504 CHESNUT Street. 5 11 2t*

BOARDING—A DESIRABLE SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM now vacant, at No. 204 South ELEVENTH Street. 5 8 6t

NATIONAL EXPRESS
AND TRANSPORTATION
COMPANY,
OFFICE—No. 630 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, having finally completed its Southern through connections from NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, RICHMOND, SAVANNAH, CHARLESTON, and all intermediate and adjacent towns as far south as ATLANTA, Ga., and also having perfected its western connections, via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad over mail roads to CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS, is now prepared to receive Freight, Merchandise, Valuable Packages, MONEY AND BULLION, and to transfer the same to or from places designed, and all intermediate points, as EFFICIENTLY, EXPEDITIOUSLY, and CHEAPLY as can be done by any other Express Company.

Offices are also opened in MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS, and in a few days the Company will run through, via MONTGOMERY, to these places.

J. E. JOHNSTON President.
B. F. FICKLIN,
5 11 18t General Superintendent.

FREEMAN & CO.
ARE NOW OPENING, AT
No. 45 North SECOND Street,
BETWEEN MARKET AND ARCH,

At the Store lately occupied by E. Jones Lister, a complete and extensive assortment of

Rich Parlor and Chamber Furniture,

In Black Walnut, Rosewood, or Mahogany.

Also, Dining Room, Common, and Kitchen Furniture, Fine Enamelled Chamber Sets, in large variety.

Cane Seat Chairs, Extension Tables, Mattresses, and Bedding, Looking Glasses, etc. etc. [5 10 thstu3trp

REMOVAL.

COCHRAN & GOWEN,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 111 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Opposite the Banking House of Jay Cooke & Co.
[5 8 6t

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing do., in style unsurpassed.
4 7 8mrp FARR, No. 19 NINTH St., above Chesnut.

EXCELSIOR CLOTHING HALL

MILLINERY GOODS.

WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.
ARE OFFERING DAILY
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
HATS AND BONNETS,
INCLUDING THE POPULAR
JAPANESE AND MEDALLION HATS.
4 18 2mrp

MISS C. O'BYRNE,
In her New and Elegant Store,
No. 807 ARCH Street,
Has now open a large stock of the choicest
FRENCH MILLINERY.

A young Parisienne (from one of the most eminent of the millinery establishments of Paris) has charge of the Trimming Department

Every style and kind of HAT or BONNET now in fashion will be found in stock. 4 21 1mrp

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. [3 15 4m

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE
FOR SALE.

A large and well-finished HOUSE, with stabling and Carriage house, with plenty of good water and fruit Two acres of ground enclosed situated on Woodbury Road, near Red Bank Ferry, New Jersey. Immediate possession Apply to

GEORGE J. HENKELS,
N. W. Corner THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
5 10 6t Philadelphia.

COTTAGE AT PUBLIC SALE.
Will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, at 1 o'clock, A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE situated in Chester Township less than half a mile from the city limits containing nearly FIVE ACRES OF LAND, on which is a good substantial House, built in Cottage style, containing ten rooms.

Also, out-kitchen and dining-room, summer house, barn and stable chicken house, etc

The grounds have been put in excellent order; well fenced, and planted with fruit and shade trees, vines, etc. etc

The property is within five minutes walk of Thurlow's Station and fifteen minutes of Chester Station and has a fine view of the river

Possession given at once From its healthy location and easy access, is a very desirable place for a summer residence

For further information, apply to
GEORGE BAKER, Chester,
Or JOHN CASTNER,
5 1 13t* Tradesmen's Bank Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.—HOUSES AND LOT SOUTH side of MARKET Street, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets Lot is 50 by 165. Price, $12,000. Houses and Lot on north side LANCASTER Avenue at its junction with Market street Lot is 88 feet front by about 275 feet deep, and 75 feet front on the back line. Price $18,000. Apply to
SAMUEL HUTCHINSON,
5 11 3t* THIRTY-FIFTH and LANCASTER Av.

MANTUA PROPERTY FOR SALE.—House and Lot Thirty-seventh and Hamilton, $2500. Two Houses and Lots on Thirty-second street, north of Powelton avenue, $9500. Two Houses and Lots on Thirty-third and Hamilton streets, $8000. Apply to
5 10 3hstu3t*] SAMUEL HUTCHINSON,
THIRTY-FIFTH Street and LANCASTER Avenue.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE three-story Brick Residence, No. 324 S Twenty first street. The house has three-story back buildings, and is replete with all the modern conveniences. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, No. 152 S. FOURTH St. 5 10 3t*

L. H. JOSEPH, CENTRAL REAL ESTATE Agency, No. 271 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission. Loans negotiated. Money procured on Bonds, Mortgages, and other securities. House and Ground Rents collected.

Commissioner of Deeds for all the States. 4 27 1m5p

PERSONS HAVING PROPERTIES FOR sale or to rent will find it to their advantage to call at the Central Real Estate Agency, No. 271 S. THIRD Street.

No bonus or charges made on either owner or tenant.
5 8 1mrp L. H. JOSEPH.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street above Green, All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc. Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 19

WANTED, IN WEST PHILADELPHIA or vicinity, for six months or a year, a house with six or seven chambers. Address D. J., Box No. 924 Post Office. 5 11 2t*

GOLD MINES.

FOR SALE.

TWENTY MINING CLAIMS,

Of 2000 feet of rich Gold-bearing Vein, situated in COLORADO TERRITORY, only about a quarter of a mile from Central City, on the slope of the well known

QUARTZ HILL.

This property is easily worked by drifting, has a wide vein, yields gold in large proportions, and is centrally located with respect to the best mines and settlements of Colorado.

Parties desiring a mining property, either for a basis of a company or actual mining operations, will find this a rare opportunity, as they can now deal with the true owner of the property, who worked and developed the same

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Office hours, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. [5 12 6t5p

LA PIERRE HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA.

This well-known House, having been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished throughout, in the most modern style, will be re-opened for the reception of guests

On Saturday, May 12, 1866.

Rooms can be engaged from this date, at the Office of the Hotel, between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., or by addressing

BAKER & FARLEY,
PROPRIETORS.
PHILADELPHIA, May 7 1866. [5 8 5t

EUROPEAN TAN BATHS' INSTITUTE, under the supervision of
DR. PLANITZ,
No. 12 N. NINTH Street.

For the cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Hysteric or Epileptic Convulsions, and all maladies originating from defects in the body, of the blood, such as Piles, Tetter, open Wounds, etc. Obtuse or Withered Limbs recover their sensibility, and the flesh its healthy form.

Patients, while under treatment, can be accommodated with board at the Institute. [4 13 1mrp

S. E. Cor. Second and Market Sts, Philad,

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
HAVE OPENED THEIR NEW STORE,
Northwest Corner of EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

Just opened, Black Silks.
French Lawns, 25, 28, 31 and 37½ cents
Broche Figured Poplins, 31¼ cents.
Plain all-wool Delaines.
Colored and Black Alpacas.
Good Bleached Muslins, 16 18, 20 and 25 cents.
Williamsville, New York Mills, and Wamsutta Muslins.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½ up to 25 cents.
5-4 Pillow Case Muslins, 25 up to 47 cents.

WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS.

Soft Finish Cambrics.
Jaconets and Nainsooks.
Nainsook Stripe and Plaid Muslins.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins.
Hair Cord Stripe Muslins.
Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
Scotch Diaper by the piece or yard.
Shirting Linens, 40, 45, 50, 56 cents up to $1·40 per yard.
Linen Huckaback, 12½ up to 40 cents a yard.
Butcher's Linen, 31¼ and 60 cents a yard.
A large assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.
Hoop Skirts made to order, expressly for our sales, and warranted.
800 Needle-worked Bands at gold prices.
1000 Linen Fans, 20 cents up to 85 cents, at old prices.

PRICE & WOOD,
5 12] N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT.
N. B.—Silk Sun Umbrellas, and French Corsets.

LINENS,
FOR BOYS' PANTS, ETC
A Splendid Assortment Now Open
AT
MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE
No. 828 ARCH STREET.

UNBLEACHED LINEN DUCK AT 50 CENTS.
UNBLEACHED LINEN DRILL AT 50 CENTS.
STRIPED LINEN DRILL, DARK COLORS, 62½ CENTS.
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PLAIN COLORED LINENS, FOR JACKETS AND COATS.
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LINENS,
OF ALL KINDS IN THE CITY,
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REDUCTION IN PRICES
OF
SPRING CLOAKS,
IN CLOTH AND SILK, OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

PARIS MADE GARMENTS.—A new opening, at one-half cost of importation.

FINE LLAMA LACE SHAWLS AND CIRCULARS, all at Reduced Prices.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
3 27 tuths2mrp] **No. 920 CHESNUT St.**

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For Ladies' Sacks, Coats, Etc.
LIGHT CASSIMERES
FOR MEN'S SUITS.
LIGHT CASSIMERES
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LIGHT CASSIMERES
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
5 11 2t Above Willow.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,
HAS OPENED THIS MORNING,
225 Dozen Real Paris Kid Gloves, $1·25.
Every pair warranted to be real kid.

RIBBONS, AND LINEN TOWELS, GREAT BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.
CLOSING OUT OUR ENTIRE STOCK PRIOR TO ALTERATION.
BLACK SILKS, CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

E. R. LEE,
5 11 2t No. 43 North EIGHTH Street.

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DRY GOODS.

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BLACK SILKS.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF
GROS GRAINS AND TAFFETA SILKS
IN THE CITY.

ELEGANT SILK MANTILLAS,
NOW OPEN.

Bargains in Dress Goods, from Auction,
AT M'ELROY'S,
No. 11 South NINTH Street.
5 9 6trp ABOVE CHESNUT.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS!
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We have just made an immense reduction in the prices of all our

SILKS,

In order to close out our entire stock.

Moire Antiques, Chene Silks.
Plain Silks, all colors, $1·62, $2·00, $2·25.
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Foulard Silks at $1·25, $1·50, $1·75.
Good Plain Black Silks at $1·50.
Extra Good Plain Black Silks at $1·75.
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Plain Black Gros Grain Silks at $2·00, $2 25.
Black Taffeta Parisienne at $2 50, $2 75, $3 00.
Extra Heavy Black Silks at $4 00 $4·50 $5 00 and $6 00.

SILKS of all kinds suitable for Dresses, Mantles and Sacques.

Persons wishing to buy bargains in Silks, would do well to examine our stock, as we are selling all our

Silks at Very Low Prices.

H. STEEL & SON,
5 9 mws Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH St.

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FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,
HAVE A FINE STOCK OF
DESIRABLE SUMMER GOODS.

BLACK PUSHED LACE POINTS.
BLACK LLAMA LACE POINTS
PURE WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS.
WHITE SHETLAND SHAWLS.
WHITE BAREGE SHAWLS.
BLACK GRENADINE SHAWLS.
TWO YARDS WIDE GRENADINES
SUMMER SILKS REDUCED.
SUMMER DRESS GOODS REDUCED.
FULL LINE OF BLACK GOODS.
FULL LINE OF WHITE GOODS.
BUFF, PINK, AND BLUE PERCALES.
BUFF, PINK, AND BLUE LACONS
TOURISTS' DRESS GOODS.
ORGANDIES AND FOULARDS.
BEST BLACK SILKS, ETC., ETC. [4 12 stuth 5p

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REAL CLUNY LACES
BLACK GUIPURE LACES.
LONG LACE VEILS AT $1, A BARGAIN.
WHITE GOODS
— SHIRRED MUSLINS FOR WAISTS.
— PLAID AND STRIPE NAINSOOK.
— FRENCH SKIRTING MUSLIN.
5-4 SOFT FINISH CAMBRIC.
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.
SHETLAND SHAWLS, CHEAP. [4 24tuthsl2t

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FINE BOOTS AND SHOES,
FOR GENTLEMEN'S
And Boys' Wear,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
AT HELWEG'S,
No. 535 ARCH Street, Below Sixth.

First-class work always on hand, and made to order at short notice. 4 24 1m5p

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OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED

This preparation is unequalled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.

The feeble, the aged and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions, this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

BIOKRENE cures General Debility Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

BIOKRENE.—The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing, the Old, should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand Tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER Proprietors, No. 28 DEY Street, New York.

Sold by
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No 23 North SIXTH Street.
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4 19 thstu rp No. 232 N. SECOND St.

THE HARRISON BOILER.
A SAFE STEAM BOILER.

The attention of manufacturers and others using Steam is confidently called to this new Steam Generator, as combining essential advantages in absolute safety from explosion in cheapness of first cost and cost of repairs, in economy of fuel, facility of cleaning and transportation, etc., not possessed by any other boiler now in use. This boiler is formed of a combination of cast-iron hollow spheres, each sphere eight inches external diameter, and three-eighths of an inch thick. These are held together by wrought-iron bolts, with caps at the ends.

Nearly one hundred of these Boilers are now in operation, some of them in the best establishments in this city.

For descriptive circulars or price, apply to JOSEPH HARRISON, Jr., Harrison Boiler Works, GRAY'S FERRY Road, adjoining the United States Arsenal, Philadelphia. 4 21 s tu th2m5p

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CHOLERA.

The attention of the Public is called to the fact that Epidemic Cholera has no premonitory symptoms The Diarrhœa, which is supposed to be its forerunner, is the disease itself in its first stage, and is very tractable. It should, however, be noticed that this Diarrhœa or Looseness is frequently unattended by pain or uneasiness, and fatal delay has often occurred from the notion that Cholera must be attended with Cramps. In the early stage there is often no Griping or Cramps, and it is at this period that the disease can be most easily arrested by the use of a proper preventive, which is offered in

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CELEBRATED
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ESTABLISHED 1833.

Thousands testify it to be a CERTAIN CURE for **Cholera, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Looseness, Cramps, Sleeplessness, Etc.**

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Great Rheumatic Remedy.

The most Valuable Medicine Ever Offered to the Public.

Guaranteed to have Never Failed, in any instance, to Cure Permanently the Worst Forms of

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HIGHEST REFERENCES GIVEN.

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LUBRICATIVE PACKING,
FOR THE STUFFING BOXES OF
STEAM ENGINES.

An article recommended by all Railroad Companies who have thoroughly tested it, and in general use on over *two hundred and fifty* Railroads, and on trial by over five hundred others.

ADOPTED BY 20,000 STATIONARY ENGINES. It is a first-class article.

Seventy-Five Cents Per Pound.

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L. G. TILLOTSON & CO.
SOLE AGENTS,
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SOLD BY DEALERS GENERALLY. 2 8 8p

MILLER'S STEAM ENGINE PACKING.—This is the muslin covered, shoddy filling, stuffing-box packing.

SIXTY CENTS PER POUND
For sale by WILLIAM H. MILLER,
Sole Manufacturer for the United States,
Rear of 723 CHESNUT Street,
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CORDIAL
OF THE
BENEDICTINE MONKS
OF THE
ABBEY OF FECAMP

This Cordial, which dates as far back as 1510, is an anti-apoplectic tonic, digestive, and of an exquisite taste. The salutary plants which compose it, gathered on the slopes of the hills of Normandy, saturated with the vivifying emanations of a Northern sea, make it one of the best cordials and one of the most efficient preventives against epidemic affections.

Of late, the French medical corps has been almost unanimous in prescribing its use to the sick, who, by their imperfect gastric disposition, were more liable to the attacks of fevers and cholera.

A. LEGRAND, Sen., Fecamp.

Also, Rue Vivienne, No. 19, Paris.

This Medicine is found at the Wine and Spirit Stores, Apothecaries, Confectioneries, and Groceries, etc. etc., all over the world. 4 28 s4t

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JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
One Price
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No 604 MARKET STREET,
ABOVE SIXTH.

Prices reduced to the lowest point

A fine assortment of Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand. Custom Work made to order at very short notice, in style and durability unsurpassed. [4 30 1m 8p

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS
ON THE SCHUYLKILL.

The steamer
"SILVER WAVE,"

Now running from Fairmount to Falls of Schuylkill, will leave Fairmount as follows, viz.:—At 7·20, 8·40, 10, 11·20 A. M. And at 12·40, 2, 3·20, 4·40, and 6 P. M.

Returning, leave the Falls at 8, 9·20, 10·40, 12 M.; and 1·20, 2·40, 4, 5·20, and 6·40 P. M.

FARE.—To Laurel Hill and the Falls, 15 cents; Columbia Bridge or Washington Retreat, 10 cents. [5 9 ws

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES,
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Mines, Mineral Lands, and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.

Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau,

GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.
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S. E. Cor, Second and Market Sts., Philad

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER LXVII.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK,

May.

Monday, 7.—Mayor McMichael issues his annual ukase against the "Biddies" washing the pavements after 7 o'clock. A supplementary order is wanted to command the "Biddies" to wash themselves both before and after that hour.

Tuesday, 8.—On account of the Southern members not being admitted to Congress, a prize fight was got up on the Potomac, below the city, for the entertainment of such of the citizens who were used to that thing.

Wednesday, 9.—Mrs. Davis arrives at Fortress Monroe, and brings her sewing. The guard tells her it is not necessary, as Jeff. has a *suit* now commenced at Norfolk.

Thursday, 10.—Delegation of Methodists wait on the President, it is supposed with a view of establishing a missionary society near the first gate on the Avenue.

Friday, 11.—Arrival of Head Centre Stephens at New York. The Fenian system, like the planetary system has the smaller luminaries, with borrowed light revolving around the great Centre.

Saturday, 12.—Series Column Day. The Editor, on account of Colonel Page's strictures on the Gas Works is not able to supply his readers to-day with the usual quantity of (laughing) Gas.

LIGHT READING.

A NEW EDITION OF DON QUIXOTE PAGE.

He Attacks the Gas Works.

"MY GOOD SIRS, DIDN'T I TELL YOU TO HAVE CARE, IT IS ONLY A WIND-*mill*."

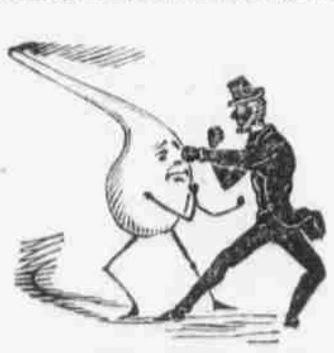
We have all noticed, no doubt, when spending an evening at our different friends' houses, the words "No Trust" over his sideboard, put in a position to command, if not respect, at least attention. "Trust" is generally a bad thing, but when it is a GAS TRUST it is decidedly bad, as Colonel Page or any other gentleman acquainted with the subject will tell you, and it is a thing so bad that it is not to be made light of, particularly with the present Burners.

Some of our crochety citizens have had a notion in their heads lately that perhaps things in the Gas Office could be improved, if the Gas Burners couldn't, and they thought that either the lamps should be lighter or else their bills should; and as there was no tax on the quality of the gas, as there is on sugar, they would like to have it first class, as they paid a "first class" price.

With this very sensible object in view (we don't mean Mr. Manuel), Colonel Page offered a resolution in Select Council to appoint a committee of five to examine into the works and workings of the Trust at Point *Breeze*, which soon, however, turned into a regular *blow* with no *point* at all. Colonel Page having been made chairman of the Committee, proceeded to business. He summoned the Chief Gas Retort of the works before him, a Mr. Manuel, who was supposed to run the affair.

If the Committee had previously a poor opinion of the Gasometers, or any other part of the Works, they must have had a poorer one of the Retorts, as furnished by Mr. Manuel, to some of the Committee's questions.

He was told to step to the front of the Chairman's desk and swear, and although mad enough to do it, and under other circumstances would have done it, he flatly refused. He then commenced a vocal "mill" with the Chairman, striking wildly, showing considerable skill in "feints" and "parries," but as the Don strikes straight from the shoulder, the man of gas was knocked off his oratorical pins on the third round. We would here remark that the Don is a hard-working man, and is not afraid of Manuel labor.



THE DON WITH THE SUBJECT IN CHANCERY.

Mr. Manuel denounced the investigation as personal, and that it had commenced fifteen years ago. If that is the case, it shows a very slow course of proceedings on the part of the investigators, and it is time they were changed. Sancho Hopkins asked Mr. Manuel if he would sign a "statement" the Clerk had prepared. Mr. Manuel said he would sign nothing, which was a very bad sign for the Committee. Mr. Manuel said he understood his position; he, too, was a member of Council, and he was going to talk. He would make a *statement*, but he wouldn't *testify*. He would say words, but he wouldn't put his name to them. In fact, he was no "Sign Manual."

Mr. Manuel said further that this was was no subpœna, and he was not obliged to be here. Lawyers ought to know what a subpœna is. Colonel Page asked Mr. Manuel if he was a lawyer. He said, yes. Then, said the Colonel, have you read Coke? No, said the gas man, we have *black* coke, and I've sold hundreds of bushels of it.

The Committee seeing that he knew the ropes, concluded they would ask some questions, and Mr. Manuel could answer them or not, just as he pleased.

Question. By the Don—Do you know how much gas Professor Lowe used in trying to get off to Europe in his balloon in the summer of 1860, and whether the citizens are done paying for it yet?

Question. Will you tell, to the best of your ability, what has become of the ashes from the Gas Works, and whether they have been punctually set out on the pavement every morning the past year, waiting for the street cleaner?

Question. Do you, or does any member of your Board know which way the Court House is going to front, now having its cellar dug in Independence Square?

Question. Do you know the circulation of the *Age?*

Question. Do you believe in George F. Gordon, the Inspector of Streets; and if so, how much?

Question. Do you know the best time ever made on the road past the Gas Works on Sunday afternoons by young men with hired horses?

Question. Can you play Base Ball? and if so, can you "catch on the fly," or are you a "pitcher" or a "short stopper?"

Question. Do you know the best treatment for Square worms? and would you recommend cutting down the trees?

Question. Are you acquainted with the various qualities of gas? and if you are, what do you think of the Barlow stuff?

Question. Are you in favor of Sunday travel, or week-day travel either, over Chesnut Street Bridge?

Question. Did you ever die for your country, and if so, whose dye did you use?

Question. Are you in favor of President Johnson's policy, and did you ever jump the bounty?

Question. Do you regularly read the Supper Table Series?

Question. Have you seen Probst?

Immediately after these questions Mr. Manuel left. The Don said it seemed useless to have witnesses who were not obliged to answer. The authority to take testimony is inoperative without power to commit for contempt. If the example of Mr. Manuel is to be imitated they would all leave, and if the people wanted more light, they must get better Gas Holders.

THE COMMITTEE VIEWING THE SUBJECT ON ALL SIDES.

After the Tin.

A tinsmith, who lost three hundred dollars in the Washington Merchants' National Bank, followed the President of the bank, threatening to kill him with a soldering iron—the President paid him his money. This is the only instance on record where anything like "soft sawder" succeeded in getting anything out of a bank president.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

☞ CUPID TEARS, AT THE FAIRY GROTTO. S. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND LOCUST.

We would like to know what it is, that Cupid Tears?—it can't be his clothes as he don't wear any, generally speaking. It can't be that he "tears himself away," as he never leaves his quarters unless driven. If he "Tears at the Fairy Grotto," as this advertisement says he does, he should be handed over to the police for fear of doing damage to the "Grotto."

The Wrong Ox Gored.

George N. Sanders, who failed for £10,955 in a contract with Messrs. Lindsay & Co., in behalf of the Confederate States, sends in his private bill to the Messrs. Lindsay for £4500 commission on the above job. This action is about up to the English Rebel bondholders asking the United States to pay the bonds, backed by the legal opinion of a law officer of the Crown. No wonder George purposes practising law in England.

Nameless Now, Forevermore!

Ossip Ivanovitch Kommissaroff, the peasant who saved the Czar's life from the assassin, has had his name changed to Ivano Kommissaroff Kostromokoi. We can't see the improvement, except that he is clear of the *itch*—in his second name.

Question for the Reconstruction Committee.

If BRIGHAM YOUNG has upwards of one hundred wives, as we are told, and if all those ladies chance to be in the habit of favoring their lord with Curtain Lectures, what, oh what, *must* be the nature of "YOUNG'S Night Thoughts?"

AX-A-DENTAL CUSTOMER.—Is Oxide Gas administered by a dentist as powerful as the Cow Hide gas administered by the lawyers in the "Cow Case" at the Court of Quarter Sessions last Thursday?

From Our New York Correspondent.

"The Car-Drivers in New York 'struck' last week, and although that is over, the Conductors still continue to 'knock down.'"

A BAD CASE OF CHOLERA.—A metallic "Burial Case."

FACETIÆ.

—At what time should an innkeeper visit an iron foundry? When he wants a *bar-maid.*

—When is a lady's neck not a lady's neck? When it is a little bare (bear).

—Three feet I boast, but ne'er attempt to go; have many nails thereon, but not one toe? A yard measure.

—Billings says:—"I could never find the meaning of the word 'collide' in Webster. But riding one day on the New York railway I saw all. It was the attempt of two trains to pass each other on a single track. If I remember correctly, it was a shocking failure."

—I went into the woods and got it, so I sat down to look for it, and brought it away with me because I could not find it? A thorn in the finger.

—This is evidently the age of slang. The fast young man, when he would drink—and that's always—asks for a "wash." When he would smoke, he demands a "torch." When he eats, he "wrestles his hash." When he is drunk, he is "swipey." When he gambles, he "slings the pasteboards." When he sleeps, he is "under the blinks." And when he steals, he "goes through somebody." His friends are "gay ducks," "no slouches," "bully boys," and "bricks." His enemies are "bits," dead-beats," and "suckers." A good writer "slings a nasty quill." A dancer "throws himself into a dangling attitude." A man is a "nibs," a woman a "hen." Would it not be a paying thing for an enterprising man to get up a slang dictionary? If we were to propound this last interrogatory to a fast young man he would immediately respond—"you bet!"

—The Pope, in a recent reply to an address from the French Catholics, uttered this expression of gratitude:—"I have not forgotten what the French Catholics have done for the Holy See. I shall never forget that in 1848 it was an ambassador of France who aided me in my departure for Gaeta, and that it was a French general who in 1849 brought to me the keys of Rome. The proofs of sympathy which have been extended to me by the Emperor's Government will never be erased from my memory."

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co
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G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.
WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O
ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks co
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H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O,
BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY,
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berks co
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co.
APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

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DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth§rp Below Fourth.

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC
We are offering our stock of
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
AND SILVERWARE,
AT A DISCOUNT,
Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
5 22 §rp No. 712 CHESNUT Street.

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 30§ Solid Silver-ware.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.
Opera Cloaks and Mantillas. Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.
ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 12 mthst No. 510 RACE Street.

WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BROTHERS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT,
Are Manufacturing their New Styles of
PAPER HANGINGS FOR SPRING,
And Samples and Lots of New Goods are now coming in from their manufactory, which, with a fresh Importation of FRENCH DESIGNS, are ready for the inspection of their customers.
The increased facilities of their new and more extensive Factory enable them to produce much handsomer and finished styles.
IMITATION FRESCO DESIGNS
FOR
Parlors, Entries, Ceilings, Etc. Etc.,
PREPARED 4 19 tusmlm

DRY GOODS.

WM. H. HORSTMANN & SONS
FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
LADIES' DRESS
AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
PLAIN AND FANCY BUTTONS,
COTTON TRIMMINGS,
BLACK AND COLORED GALLOONS
CLUNY LACES,
BELTINGS,
GUIPURE LACES.
BALMORAL TRIMMINGS,
GIMPS AND ORNAMENTS,
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS
HEAD NETS, ETC.

SMALL WARES AND ZEPHYR WORSTED.
We are constantly receiving the latest NOVELTIES of the European markets, besides our own production of various styles in NEW TRIMMINGS.
Our prices are reduced to the very lowest Gold rates. 3 29 2mrp

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
Have just opened a complete stock of
SPRING GOODS,
CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.
300 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.
500 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents.
A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLARETTES, from 37 cents up to $10.
GLOVES—GLOVES.
A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.
GABRIELLE SKIRTS.
GABRIELLE SKIRTS.
The newest, most desirable, and stylish Skirts now worn.
TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear 912

No 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFERS AT LOW PRICES,
2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,
Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked Plaid, Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses.
100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses.
Cluny, Valenciennes and other Laces; Insertings, Edgings, Flouncings and Bands, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, etc.
The above are offered for sale CHEAP, and in great VARIETY.
LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "OUR OWN MAKE" are superior in finish and durability to any other Skirts made, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 45

HOOP SKIRTS.

DUPLEX SKIRT
FASHIONS FOR 1866.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
(OR DOUBLE SPRING)
HOOP SKIRT.
Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO finely-tempered steel springs, braided TIGHTLY AND FIRMLY together EDGE TO EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made.
They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE, where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.
Their wonderful flexibility ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE, besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be particularly experienced by LADIES attending crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.
IN FACT for the promenade or house, the church, theatre, or car they are UNSURPASSED, combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE
STANDARD SKIRT
OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.
Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of Patent,
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY.
No. CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts.,
NEW YORK
Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia Jobbers.
FOR SALE in all FIRST CLASS RETAIL STORES in THIS CITY. Inquire for 2 14 3mrp
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
No. 814 Chesnut Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
5 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety
WINCHESTER & CO.,
5 24 § 706 CHESNUT STREET

FINE SHIRTS,
Money Refunded if Not Satisfactory,
MADE OF NEW YORK MILL MUSLIN, only $4·00 usual price $5·50.
MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, only $3·75, usual price $5·00.
BOYS' SHIRTS on hand and made to order.
A liberal deduction to wholesale trade.
T. L. JACOBS,
No. 1226 CHESNUT Street,
3 29 thstu 2mrp Philadelphia.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others, at No. 50 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. McCLENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon. 3 23 3mrp

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimney from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one third the oil. Call and see them they cost but ten cents No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
N. E. CORNER
OF
FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS
PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS, &c

JUST RECEIVED,
YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE
VELVET CARPETS
NEW DESIGNS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.

3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4,
WHITE, RED, AND FANCY
CANTON MATTINGS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
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ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
FOR STAIRS AND HALLS,
WITH EXTRA BORDERS:
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500 PIECES
NEW PATTERNS
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.
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CHESNUT STREET.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
AT RETAIL.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 519 CHESNUT Street,
(OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL),
NOW OFFER THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
CARPETINGS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
4 25 1mrp

MATTING WAREHOUSE!
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
(OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL)
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
ONE THOUSAND ROLLS
FRESH
CANTON MATTING,
ALSO,
TWO HUNDRED ROLLS
CALCUTTA COCOA MATTING,
All Widths and Styles,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES. 4 25 1mrp

"GLEN ECHO MILLS,"
GERMANTOWN, PA.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS
MATTINGS, Etc.
WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE,
Philadelphia.
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
3 6 3mrp
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RESTAURANT
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN
Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass.
GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.
The choicest Liquors always on hand.
No. 533 CHESNUT STREET.
HENRY BECKER, Manager.

THE SMALL CHRYSANTHEMUM.

There stands, with stem and foliage broken,
 On banished Autumn's ravaged land,
A round white flower, her simple token,
 The farewell of her royal hand.

Each leaf with sad and pensive air
 Its fellow-leaves she placed between,
As if she thought:—"Will any care
 To know by this where I have been?"

Then wrapped her many-colored dress
 In folds of grey November mist,
And left, with black disheveiled tress;
 A lonely bird upon her wrist.

THE NIGHT WANDERER.

A FANTASY.

It was a stormy night, and I was toiling over a boundless, solitary waste: no sign of human habitation; no star above in the profound gloom. I seemed to move through an abyss of blackness, the invisible ground rising step by step to my feet, I felt it impossible to persevere much longer; knees trembled, brain swam, the heart alternately throbbed and stood still; and as a fresh gust loaded with icy rain beat cruelly into my face, I exclaimed, raving, "Succor me, thou Evil One, even thou, since Heaven will give me no aid!" when at this moment the sudden glimpse of light, shining from no great distance over the level, sent a new impulse of hope and love of life into my blood; and starting from the ground on which I had sunk, I hastened towards it with quick though stumbling footsteps. It seemed at first to my bewildered eyes like a large fire of red flame burning unsheltered on the waste, with indistinct forms moving fantastically round it; but with a forward step or two, and a more self-possessed gaze, I perceived the radiance to issue from the windows of a cottage, at the door of which I knocked, and was immediately bidden to enter by a very sweet voice.

Four well-attired young maidens, rising from their seats around the cheerful hearth, gave me kind welcome without even waiting to hear my petition for shelter; a grave, silent man-servant was summoned, who provided me with dry clothing, and arranged a table for supper in the midst of the room; and ere long I found myself placed familiarly in the warm, lively circle, partaking of the choicest viands (for everything was of the most sumptuous and delicate), and pledging healths round with my fair entertainers.

All four were beautiful, with some degree of likeness in each to the rest, especially in that their faces, if left for a moment unenlivened with their usual smiles, struck me as being almost or altogether expressionless. But the four had many points of difference in stature and complexion, while the features of all were of the utmost regularity, and their figures moulded in perfect proportions. She who sat next to me, and whose breath mingled with mine as we leaned towards each other, had fair hair, and a fruit-like bloom upon her cheek, and her soft and supple form was scarcely masked by the thin, clinging dress that followed its gentlest undulations.

As the night wore on (but time, indeed, was abolished), the delicious goblets, which no one refused, were tasted yet more freely; the talk became more easy; the jesting more familiar. Supper over, we ranged ourselves closer than at first round the warm blaze, that threw a double glow upon the bright eyes, rich locks, and gleaming beauties of the four. From time to time the servant silently appeared to refill our cups, and offer us salvers of dainties, and again quickly withdrew. He was of handsome face, and quiet, dexterous bearing, yet it seemed to me that something horrible belonged to him, I knew not what. When I felt a shudder, I looked round, and he was in the room. But this uneasiness I subdued as much as possible, and strove to forget it in the attractions of the beautiful hostess.

Whilst we were thus engaged, there came a feeble knock to the door of the cottage, which was direct into the open air from the wide room in which we sat; and one of the ladies said "Enter," in the same sweet tone that I had heard with so much delight. The latch was lifted, and we were amazed to see standing in the entrance a little child, of innocent and bright countenance, with soft natural curls falling to the neck, who wore a white robe and had one hand full of flowers. The child's face, at the first glance, appeared well known to me, even intimately familiar. I would have started up with greeting, but, again, I could not recall any definite memory, and the face became more and more a stranger's the longer I looked and doubted. But the four ladies, in unaccountable agitation, hurried forward together, and dragged the little one into the centre of the room. In the first instant I believed it to be the haste of eager hospitality; in the next I was undeceived; their eyes flashed with anger, their whole countenances were so distorted as scarcely to remain recognizable; they moved with malicious and ungainly gestures. One seized the child's arm with a furious grip, whilst another snatched away the flowers and flung them into the hottest of the fire, which seemed to be partly quenched thereby. A third dashed a gobletful of wine into the gentle and pleading face.

For my own part, amazement held me, for a short time, speechless and motionless, till I was suddenly roused by seeing that the fourth lady had caught up a sharp knife, and was in the act of plunging it into the child's bosom. I arrested her arm just in time to prevent the blow, and, pushing aside the others, took up in my arms and carried quickly to the door the little white-robed visitor, who then slipped from me and disappeared into the darkness, while I hesitated what next to do, or whither to turn my steps; and in another moment I found round me the soft arms of my fair companion, and was laughingly pulled back into the room, where almost all traces of the interruption of our mirth were already effaced. But the fire, in spite of many efforts to revive it, remained sullen and smouldering.

"A game! a game!" cried the beauty who had sat next me, and the others echoed her cry. We all stood up, and the game began. A rich colored scarf was thrown from one lady to another, in and out of turn, while it was my part to pursue the temporary wearer, and to exact a forfeit from her, if caught, which was to be released afterwards. We entered eagerly into the amusement, growing by degrees more and more warm and excited, and the leave-taking on which I had fully resolved, was now deferred indefinitely. Great art was displayed in throwing the scarf; sometimes when the wearer was chased into a corner, with no further possibility, as it seemed, of eluding my grasp, she in a moment unwound it from her form, and sent it flying over my head, to alight upon one of the others, who immediately became the object of my pursuit; and so unerring was the skill of each, that the scarf, which I observed to be enwrought with fantastic and mythological groups, some of them strangely, out of place on such a vesture, never once touched the floor in its frequent and rapid flights and intertwinings. Breathless, at length, we paused for an instant. A little white flower lay at my feet; I picked it up, and asking leave of my fairest to set it in her girdle, she looked round smilingly, but the next moment started back with a shriek and with every sign of horror in her face. At her bidding, I flung the harmless-looking blossom out of door, nor did she quite readily resume her self-command. But ere long the game was renewed with greater spirit than before, the pursuits becoming more animated, and the escapes more narrow, as we darted to and fro with flushed cheeks, and the girls' dark or yellow hair falling and flying loose.

She who had been my neighbor at supper, the slender, round-limbed beauty, had many times eluded my warmest speed; but a thrilling glance from her eyes led me after her now with still greater eagerness; hard pressed, she bounded through the door of the cottage into the open darkness of the night. I followed the gleam of her robe, and in a moment caught her in my arms. With a tremulous sigh she leaned back in my embrace, her head leaning on my shoulder; she turned, enwinding me in her clasp. I stooped my lips to hers, her breath was on my face, when, with sudden glare, broad, swift, and scorching white, a torrent of lightning poured out of heaven, showing in its momentary brilliance a countenance close to mine, so incredibly frightful and fiendish, that a second look were raving madness to any human brain. Quick upon the lightning followed a burst of thunder like the downfall of the universe.

In the short space of time, during which I lay motionless where I had fallen, and whilst the thunder was rolling away into the distance, I saw, as with another's eyes, the whole cottage, walls, roof, and chimneys, separate itself into a numberless crowd of hideous shapes; and, as these opened, the great red flame which I had seen across the waste burned fiercely upwards, and darted its rays among them. How I rose I know not; but I found myself flying through the black storm pursued by that fiendish crew; closer and closer they came up behind me; I was well aware they but amused themselves with my feeble efforts to escape, until the moment came when it should be their pleasure to seize me.

A thought came suddenly, bringing a gleam of hope; delirium and stupefaction had prevented my thinking of it sooner. I ejaculated a short fervent prayer, calling on the most sacred names for support against my horrid enemies. But in reply rose a loud terrific laugh from my pursuers; some voices even repeated my prayers mockingly, and in derision changed the pious words into obscene parodies. Then my soul fainted within me, and I said, "There is no help, for God hath forsaken me. Would I had perished ere I saw the foul fire-light! Would I had left the place of evil with that fair child!" At this moment I began to hear, as at a distance, tones of a remembered music; good and pure thoughts flowed into my heart like waters into a parched well; and the tumult of pursuit began to fail and shrink away.

A faint, grave light was mingled with the darkness, the setting moon stood in the west. On soft moss, under the dry shade of a grove, I sank down exhausted. Between sleeping and waking, I seemed to see the child, crowned with a garland of flowers, sitting opposite, upon a knoll among the trees; keeping watch, methought, and singing a sweet song all the while; and that grove was filled with safety and peace.

When I awoke, it was clear morning; the birds whistled among dewy leaves, and the first smoke rose from the hamlet in the valley. There I found a certain wise, poor man, happy with his wife and children, with whom I abode for a time.

All this is of the past; and whether all, or how much of it, is to be named a Dream, I cannot now rightly tell.

COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE

OFFERS

PRESTON COAL,

Which is the very best SCHUYLKILL COAL coming to this market,

Egg and Stove sizes at $6·75 per Ton

ALSO, THE GENUINE

EAGLE VEIN COAL

Same sizes, same price.

A Superior Quality of

LEHIGH COAL

Constantly on hand. Egg and Stove sizes at $7·50, delivered to any part of the city, entirely free of slate and di

I advise my friends, and the public generally, to in their coming winter's supply now, as the price low as it will be, and as there is a prospect of an advan soon. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street

EMPORIUM, [4 17 rp

No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue.

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

COAL,

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8 §

BENDER'S

COAL AND ICE DEPOT,

S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg, and Heater size, $7·50; Nut at $6·50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size, $6·00. All other sizes $7·00.

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 10 6m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of WILLIAM GILLESPIE, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JANE GILLESPIE, Administratrix of the Estate of WILLIAM GILLESPIE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, the 28th day of May, A. D. 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of LEWIS STOVER, Esq., No. 522 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 5 12 smth5t

CHEAPEST AND BEST HATS IN THE City!

TEMPLE OF FASHION

40 NORTH Sixth St.

BOURNE

RANDALL & CO.,

PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,

No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.

Fine English Toilet Soaps,

IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.

Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.

We have constantly on hand every variety of

PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.

Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes Brushes, e 3 23m

MARRIAGE GUIDE

BY DR. WILLIAM YOUNG.

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MARRIAGE GUIDE.—"There are more things 'twixt Heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in our philosophy."

Let no young man enter the obligations of married life without reading every page of DR. YOUNG'S MARRIAGE GUIDE; or, Every One His Own Doctor. It discloses facts that every one should be acquainted with. It contains one hundred engravings, explaining the anatomy of the human system, both male and female, with useful information that every one should know.

Price, 50 cents. Sold at

DR. WILLIAM YOUNG'S OFFICE,
3 17 § No. 416 SPRUCE Street, above Fourth

ICE COMPANIES.

KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY.

E. P. KERSHOW, *A. HUNT,*

Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

IMPORTERS OF EASTERN ICE.

OFFICES AND DEPOTS:

Nos. 118 and 120 North BROAD Street;

WILLOW STREET WHARF, DELAWARE AVENUE.

Having secured a full supply of the best quality of ICE, are prepared to furnish it throughout the entire season, as usual, promptly, at the lowest market rates.

Hotels, Confectioners, and Shipping supplied with large or small quantities.

Particular attention given to the delivery of ICE to Families, Stores, Offices, etc.

ICE served daily in West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, Tioga, and all parts of the city.

Your order respectfully solicited. 4 14smwrp1m

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE

INCORPORATED 1864.

THOMAS E. CAHILL, President.
JOHN GOODYEAR, Secretary.
HENRY THOMAS, Superintendent.

COLD SPRING ICE AND COAL COMPANY

Dealers in and Shippers of Ice and Coal.

We are now prepared to furnish BEST QUALITY Ice arge or small quantities, to hotels, steamboats, ice cream saloons, families, offices, etc., and at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Ice served DAILY in all paved limits of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, and Germantown. Your custom and influence is respectfully solicited. You can rely on being served with a PURE article and PROMPTLY.

Send your order to

OFFICE, No. 435 WALNUT STREET.

DEPOTS.

S. W. corner TWELFTH and WILLOW Streets.
North Pennsylvania Railroad and MASTER Street.
LOMBARD and TWENTY-FIFTH Streets.
PINE Street Wharf, Schuylkill. 4 7 2m4p

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,

REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO

Broad Street, Above Race, East Side

Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.

HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.

The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to

MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,

Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons, as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,

3 23m A. BROWN.

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 771 South THIRD Street

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, *Forney's Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
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A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine No. 1129 Charles street.
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R. G. Maren, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates No. 605 Arch street
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets
E. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Magninis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,

DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'s,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp, and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY, AT FORTRESS MONROE Va.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 26, 1866.

The following articles of irregular clothing will be sold at Public Auction, at Government Clothing Storehouse, on road leading to Camp Hamilton Fortress Monroe, Va., on WEDNESDAY, May 16 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., viz.:—

5150 pairs leggings, new.
3666 pairs trowsers, new.
56 citizens' coats, new.
22 pairs brogans, new.
7 Marine jackets, new.
23 Zouave vests, new.
23 Zouave scarfs, new.
19 Zouave caps, new.
2 Zouave jackets, new.
164 great coats, damaged.
122 dress coats, damaged.
50 hats and caps, damaged.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchasers must remove their property within five days from date of sale.

By order of Quartermaster-General.

JOHN LIVERS,
Military Storekeeper United States Army.
E. F. JAMES,
4 27 16t Auctioneer

OFFICE SUPERVISING COMMISSARY

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
RICHMOND Va., April 30, 1866.

SALE OF HARD BREAD AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of May, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the United States Commissary Storehouse, Goldsboro, N. C., about three hundred and sixty-four thousand (364,000) pounds of Hard Bread, in lots to suit purchasers.

This bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

THOMAS C. SULLIVAN,
5 2 12t Brevet Major and C. S., U. S. A.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 10 3

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF STEAM GRIST MILL AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M.

ON WEDNESDAY, May 23, 1866,

at 12 o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:—

ONE (1) STEAM GRINDING AND FEED MILL,

(frame, with massive granite foundations), 40 by 80 feet, with coal, hay, and engine houses attached, all constructed of the very best material, and in the most substantial manner.

Also, at the same time and place, the machinery and appliances of the mill, consisting of

ONE (1) ENGINE, OF 100-HORSE POWER,

with cylinder of twenty-two (22) inches diameter and twenty-four (24) inches stroke, set upon a heavy cast-iron bed-plate, with cold and hot water pumps and heater and a cast-iron fly-wheel, with driving-pulley, of the same material, ten (10) feet in diameter and twenty-four (24) inches face, with Judson's patent governor.

TWO (2) BOILERS, OF 60-HORSE POWER EACH,

made of the best boiler iron, five-sixteenths (5-16) of an inch in thickness, five (5) feet in diameter, and fourteen (14) feet five (5) inches in length; each boiler containing seventy-six (76) lap-welded flues, each three (3) and one-fourth (¼) inches in diameter, with all the requisite appendages.

TEN (10) PAIRS OF REED'S PATENT BUCKINGHAM THIRTY (30) INCHES SPRING MILLS,

constructed of solid French burr millstone, and set in heavy, well-balanced frames, with hay-cutters, elevators, and conveyors sufficient to cut and handle the hay, grain, and prepared feed on the most economical and labor-saving plan.

The shafting is of finished wrought iron, and the pulleys of cast iron, faced and balanced, with hangers and boxes, sufficient to drive ten (10) pairs of burrs etc. The main driving belt is of four (4) ply rubber and twenty-four (24) inches wide. The belts for driving the mills, etc., are of the best oak-tanned, patent stretched leather.

The Engine, Boilers, Machinery, and Fixtures of every description, are of the very best materials and workmanship, and are still in excellent condition and fine working order, the mill having been in operation only about fifteen months.

If deemed advisable by the agent of the Government on the day of sale, the buildings will be sold separately.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchasers will be required to remove their property before the first (1st) day of July next, unless otherwise arranged with the owner of the grounds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person or by letter, to Captain GEORGE T. BROWNING, Assistant Quartermaster, Giesboro, or to this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge 1st Division,
Quartermaster-General's Office. 4 18 5w

SALE OF QUARTERMASTERS' STORES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WILMINGTON, Del., May 4, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, May 18th, at the Government Stables SHIPLEY street, below Ninth, the following Quartermasters' Stores:—

5 Cooking stoves,
11 Office stoves,
5 Stove pipe elbows,
4 Pokers,
2 Stove grates,
45 lbs. stove pipe,
8½ lbs. zinc,
1 Tin boiler,
1 Dripping pan,
1 Bake pan,
9 Chairs,
5 Office tables,
1 Office desk,
4 Common benches
34 Common tables,
10 Double bunks,
11 Water buckets,
2 Hand saws,
2 Hatchets,
3 Saw files,
2 Hoes,
6 Rakes,
2 Marking brushes,
69½ feet Gas pipe,
5 Pendants,
6 Reels for hose,
3 Wheelbarrows,
124 Head halters and chains,
74 Neck straps and chains,
2 Lamp shades,
1 Ruler,
545 lbs. Rope,
2631 Rope halters,
82 Water casks,
1 Life boat, iron,
1 Life boat, wood,
8 Army wagons,
4 Single sets wheel mule harness,
4 Single sets lead mule harness,
2 Single sets mule ambulance harness.

Sale to commence at ten A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

C. H. GALLAGHER,
5 7 10t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NEW YORK, May 5, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of LAIGHT and WASHINGTON Streets, New York city, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of May next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., certain quantities of non-regulation and condemned Clothing and Equipage, consisting of say about—

9000 Uniform Coats,
500 Uniform Jackets,
7500 Great Coats,
600 Trousers,
500 Caps,
130 Shoes,
4000 Stockings,
200 Gaiters,
5000 Leggings,
16,000 Knit Blouses,
600 Flannel Frock Coats,
1000 Blankets, Woollen,
60 Blankets, Rubber,
40,000 lbs. Hospital Tents and Flies,
50 000 lbs. Wall Tents and Flies,
7500 Knapsacks,
8000 Haversacks,
8000 Canteens,
1000 Leather Stocks,
20 Drawers,
100 Shirts
500 Bedsacks,
400 Mittens,
250 Cap Covers,
20 Pickaxes,
270 Mess Pans,
100 Camp Kettles,
60 Spades,
30 000 lbs. Common Tents,
36 000 lbs. Shelter Tents, etc.,

and various small articles of clothing and equipage. Samples of the above articles can be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds. Ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of the goods and ten per cent.

Brigadier-General D. H. VINTON,
5 7 7t D. Q. M. General U. S. A.

SALE OF SPADES, SHOVELS, ETC.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.

Will be sold at Auction, under the direction of Captain D. G. Thomas, Military Storekeeper at Clothing Depot, Armory Square, this city, on MONDAY, May 14, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M.:—

17,000 Spades, new;
5500 short-handled and 1500 long-handled Shovels, new; and
90 Sibley Tents, worn.

These Spades and Shovels are from the best manufacturers, and many of them are in original packages.

Tents will be sold singly; Spades and Shovels in lots of twelve, with the privilege of twelve dozen.

Five days are allowed purchasers to remove their goods.

In addition to the above, there will be sold at the same time and place, the following articles, viz:—

6873 Felling Axes, with handles.
250 " " without handles.
3775 Picks with handles.
600 " without handles.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
4 21 19t Depot of Washington.

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.—ON hand, a large assortment of Gravestones, of various designs, made of the finest Italian and American Marble at the Marble Works of

A. STEINMETZ,
3 27 tuths3m RIDGE Avenue, below Eleventh street

GOVERNMENT SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF GOVERNMENT BARGES at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, FRIDAY, May 18, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Sale, at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, on FRIDAY, May 18, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following named barges, viz.:—

Barge "Reliance," a double-decked barge, in good condition.

Length, 108 feet; breadth, 20 feet 6 inches; depth, 5 feet 8 inches.

Tonnage, about 150 tons; hull of white oak, with windlass on deck.

Barge "Kate," a single-decked barge, in good condition.

Length, 93 feet; breadth, 17 feet 6 inches; depth, 8 feet; of about 120 tons burden; hull of white oak.

Barge "Oneida," a double-decked barge, in good condition.

Length, 98 feet; breadth, 23 feet; depth, 6 feet 6 inches; of about 135 tons burden; hull of white oak; windlass on deck; iron cleets.

Barge "Walkill," a three-decked barge, in good condition.

Length, 109 feet; breadth, 31 feet; depth, 6 feet; of about 200 tons burden; hull of white oak; windlass on deck.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order Quartermaster-General.

A. P. BLUNT,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.
E. T. JAMES, Auctioneer. 5 9 8t

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,

WILMINGTON, Del., May 4, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, May 18, 1866, at the Government Stables, SHIPLEY Street, below Ninth, the following clothing, camp and garrison equipage, viz:—

3 Cavalry Private's Jackets.
33 Bed Sacks (single).
32 Flannel Shirts.
1 Drum Case.
24 Hospital Tent Pins (large).
28 Hospital Tent Pins (small).

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Term—Cash, in United States currency.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

C. W. GALLAGHER,
5 7 10t Captain and A. Q. M.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—Will be sold at NEWBERN, North Carolina, a large amount of ORDNANCE and ORDNANCE STORES. Sale to commence on the 15th day of May, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continued daily until all the property, the principal classes of which are given below, are sold:—

Iron and Brass Guns, Gun Carriages, Harness, Saddles, Halters, Bridles, Blankets, Wheels, Old Iron, Lead, Smiths', Armorers' and Saddlers' Tools, Old Leather, Sling Shots, Gins complete, Infantry Equipments, Implements for Field and Siege Guns, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Correct lists of articles to be sold will be furnished upon application to this office.

By order of Major-General A. B. DYER, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.

JASPER MYERS,
4 19 t5 13 Brev. Capt. Ord. Dept. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.

The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment is invited to this sale.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Division of River and Rail Transportation), at WASHINGTON, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock M, for the purchase of all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, etc., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

This route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as $5 per barrel, and for passengers $15 each.

The road is five-feet guage, good ties, T rail, and full-spiked.

More particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New Orleans.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New York Central Railroad.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge of Fourth
Division Q. M. G. O. 4 23 tM31

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A NAVAL HOSPITAL AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Proposals will be received at this office for the erection and construction (complete) of a Naval Hospital at Philadelphia.

Plans and specifications of the proposed buildings can be seen at the office of John McArthur, Jr., architect, No. 209 S. Sixth street, Philadelphia, who will afford all bidders every information necessary to a full understanding of the requirements of the Department in the matter of the erection and construction of the Hospital aforesaid.

Each proposal, to be considered, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, certified by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer, as to their competence and willingness to guarantee to the sum of thirty (30) per cent. of the whole amount of the proposal offered, that the bidder or bidders so guaranteed (should the contract be awarded him or them) shall, within ten days of the acceptance of his or their bid, enter into contract with the Navy Department for the erection and construction of the Hospital and its appurtenances, and carry through the same to completion, according to the terms of the bid and the plans and specifications above mentioned.

Proposals must state the shortest time required to complete the contract, with the understanding that between two or more bids of equal amount, the Department will give the preference to that naming the shortest time.

Payments for the work will be made monthly, as it progresses, upon certificate of the architect, stating its amount and quality, and that the terms of the contract have been complied with—the Department reserving twenty (20) per cent. of the whole amount of each certificate until the buildings are delivered into its hands, complete and ready for occupancy, according to the terms of the contract for the erection and construction of the Naval Hospital and its appurtenances before mentioned.

All the proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for Naval Hospital at Philadelphia."

The proposals will be opened in the presence of the bidders, at the Navy Department, at noon on Tuesday, May 22, 1866.

The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids not deemed by it satisfactory or to the interests of the Government.

P. J. HORWITZ,
5 1 tuths9t Chief of Bureau.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
No. 250 G Street,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, May 21, for the purchase, from the United States, of all the IRON WORK for Nineteen Spans of "Howe's Improved Truss Bridges," consisting of the Rods, Bolts, Plates, and Dowels, suitable for the different spans, the latter varying in length from eighty to one hundred and forty-one feet.

The Iron is now stored at the Works of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and will be sold by the pound.

A detailed bill of the iron, and the length of the spans, may be obtained on application at this office.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

The United States reserve the right to reject all bids, if not deemed advantageous.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for the Purchase of Bridge Iron."

F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M.,
4 30-13t U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
April 17, 1866.

Sealed Proposals for each building separately, endorsed "Proposals for repairing buildings at the Norfolk Navy Yard," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of May, 1866, at which hour the opening of bids will be commenced for repairing the entrance buildings, known in the plan of the yard as Nos 19 and 37; boat-shed, No. 20; timber-shed, No. 30; timber-shed, No. 31, and the carpenters' shop, near the dry dock. The offer for Nos. 19 and 37 will be embraced in one bid, and those for the other buildings must be separate.

Bidders will be required to state the amounts for which they will furnish all the materials and complete each building according to the plans and specifications to be seen at the yard, using such materials as are on hand for each building, which have been purchased by the Government, as per schedules at the Yard.

Each bid must be accompanied by good and sufficient guarantors, approved by an officer of the Government known to this Department, that the bidder will, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract to perform the work bid for; and the Department reserves the right to accept or reject any or all of the bids, as the interest of the Government may require.

Bidders are requested to name the time in which they will engage to complete any or all of the buildings, and if their offers are accepted, they will be held to a faithful execution of their contract, under a forfeiture in case of failure.

Persons desiring to bid must necessarily visit the yard and examine the present condition of the works, and can there see the plans and specifications to enable them to bid understandingly.

FORM OF OFFER.

The undersigned (here insert the name or names composing the firm who bid) of (name the town), in the State of (name the State), hereby offer to furnish, under your advertisement dated (date of advertisement), and subject to all the requirements of the same, all the materials and workmanship necessary for the complete and entire reconstruction of building (name the building) in the Norfolk Navy Yard according to the plans and specifications exhibited at said Yard, for the sum of (write out the amount). And I (or we) engage to have the said work fully completed in —— days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, from the date of the contract. Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request the contract may be prepared and sent to the Paymaster at (name the place) for signature and certificate.

(Here the bidder or bidders and each member of the firm to sign their offer.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned (name of guarantor) of (name the town), and State of (name the State), and (name of second guarantor, etc.), hereby guarantee that the above named (name the bidder or bidders) will, if his (or their) offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named or navy agent designated; and in case the said (name the bidder or bidders) shall fail to enter into contract, we guarantee to make good to the United States the difference between the offer of the said (name the bidder or bidders) and that which may be accepted. And we hereby declare that neither of us have been defaulters in any contract previously made with the Navy Department.

(Signature of guarantors.)

(Witness.)

I certify that the above named (here name the guarantors) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case, and that the above declarations of the guarantors to this offer are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true and reliable.

(Signature.)

To be signed by the District Judge, District Attorney, Collector, Paymaster, or some person known to the Bureau to be responsible. 4 21 s4t

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LUMBER.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until

MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at 12 o'clock M.,

for the purchase of 843 900 feet of Government Lumber, of the following sizes and descriptions, viz.:—

18 000 feet 1½ inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2 inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2½ inch Oak.
129,000 feet 3 inch Oak.
10,000 feet 3½ inch Oak.
73,000 feet 4 inch Oak.
10,000 feet 5 inch Oak.
10,000 feet 2 inch Hickory.
6 500 feet 3 inch Hickory.
14,600 feet 4 inch Hickory.
39,000 feet 1½ inch Ash.
74 500 feet 2 inch Ash.
36,000 feet 3 inch Ash.
20,000 feet 4 inch Ash.
20,000 feet 5 inch Ash.
3,500 feet ½ inch Pine.
34 800 feet ¾ inch Pine.
37,000 feet 1 inch Pine.
25,000 feet ¾ inch Poplar.
13,000 feet 1 inch Poplar.

The above is a very superior lot of well-seasoned Lumber, and can be seen by applying to Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster in charge at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol.

Bids will be received for the purchase of ten thousand feet and upwards. The undersigned reserves the right to reject all the bids should they be considered too low.

Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bids, and prior to the delivery of the Lumber, which must be removed within fifteen days after the proposal is accepted.

Proposals should be signed with the bidder's full name, and give his post office address, endorsed "Proposals for the Purchase of Lumber," and directed to

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
5 4 14t Depot of Washington.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
May 10, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 22d day of May, instant, for the supply of 80,000 pounds of FRESH BEEF, and 80,000 pounds of FRESH VEGETABLES, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and Station, as required. The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The Beef is to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the article proposed, and has the license required by act of Congress.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

H. BRIDGES,
5 10 10t Chief of Bureau.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
RICHMOND, Va., May 2, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the United States Government with the following supplies, viz:—

Class 1. 1000 cords merchantable hard wood.

Class 2. 20 000 bushels Oats, in sacks. 400 tons prime Timothy Hay, baled.

Class 3. 50 tons clean Rye or Wheat Straw, baled.

Class 4. Stationery, in such quantities as may be required, including Letter, Foolscap, Folio Post, Note, Blotting, and Envelope Paper, Envelopes (various sizes), Memorandum, 2, 4, and 6 quire Blank Books, Ink (Arnold's Fluid), and Ink Powder, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Quills, Steel Pens, Lead Pencils, Office Tape, Erasers, and Paper Folders—all to be of good quality.

Proposals will be made for each class separately, and must designate the article in each class proposed to be furnished.

The wood, hay, and straw will be subject to inspection on delivery.

Samples of the Oats and the articles on Class 4 must accompany the proposals.

All supplies to be delivered to the United States Quartermasters at Richmond and Fortress Monroe as they may be required, free of expense to the Government, to be paid for on delivery, or as soon thereafter as funds may be received.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals which may be deemed incompatible with the interests of the Government.

WILLIAM L. JAMES,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
5 5 8t Department of Virginia.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 12.

Bills Approved.

The President has approved the bill to incorporate the National Theological Institute in the District of Columbia, for the education of persons for the Christian ministry. There is to be no exclusion from the institute on account of theological belief. The bill is silent as to race or color.

Claims of Prisoners of War.

Major-General Hitchcock, Commissary-General of Prisoners, has given notice that a sufficient length of time having elapsed for the presentation of claims against the fund under the charge of his office, moneys recovered from the Rebel authorities, taken from United States soldiers while held as prisoners of war, no claims presented after this day will be considered. *Pro rata* distribution of the fund will be made on the claims now on file, on satisfactory proof of the identity of the claimants and the authenticity of the claim being presented.

Marine Disasters.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The barque *Lemont* arrived at St. Thomas on May 4, having on board the crew of the ship *Young Mechanic*, which was burned at sea.

The ship *Shattemuc* reports that in latitude 34 N., longitude 65 W., she was boarded by the whaling barque *Arthur Pickering*, and took from her the captain and three men of the schooner *J. B. Whitbee*, which was wrecked in the Gulf on the 23d ult., bound from Wilmington for Barbadoes.

Sailing of "The Queen."

NEW YORK, May 12.—The elegant iron-screw steamship *The Queen*, belonging to the "National Line," sailed to-day for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown (Cork Harbor), with a large number of passengers. Among those in the cabin were Ovide Chedeville, Esq., and a large number in the steerage, forwarded here by W. A. Hamill, the Philadelphia agent of the line.

The magnificent steamship *England* will be the succeeding vessel, and sail on Wednesday next, the 16th inst.

Accident to a Steamship.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 12.—The steamship *Worcester*, from Liverpool for Baltimore, fourteen days out, was spoken by the steamship *Rapidan*, from New York to Norfolk, yesterday afternoon, and was accompanied to Lake Henry. The *Worcester* had struck on a shoal, crippling her engines.

The Collector of Customs at New York.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The Collector of Customs for New York is here to-day, to file his bonds, and make other preparations for entering upon the duties of his office next Monday.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Stocks are steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 94½; Cumberland preferred, 45½; Michigan Southern, 78½; New York Central, 92⅞; Reading, 107⅞; Canton Company, 59⅞; Missouri 6s, 74½; Erie, 73⅞; Western Union Telegraph Company, 62⅞; Carolinas, 84; Tennessee 6s, 90½; Treasury Seven three-tenths, 102½; Ten-forties, 96; Five-twenties, 102⅞; U. S. Coupon 6s, 109⅞; Gold, 128⅞.

BALTIMORE, May 12.—Flour is quiet; sales of Western superfine at $10. Wheat firm. Corn firm at 87@88c. for white, and 82@83c. for yellow. Oats firm at 57@58c. Provisions steady; bulk shoulders, 13⅞c.; bacon, 14⅞@14⅞c. Lard, 23c. Sugars steady. Whisky firm; Western, $2·23½.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

General Steedman's Report for the States of Virginia and North Carolina—The Removal of the Freedmen's Bureau Recommended—The Military Authorities to Undertake the Protection and Relief of the Freedmen—Cultivation of Farms by the Bureau Officers.

Generals Steedman and Fullerton, the Commissioners appointed by the President to investigate the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in the Southern States, have presented the following report—addressed to the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, under date of May 8, 1866:—

VIRGINIA.

There are on duty in Virginia the following number of officers in the military service, and of other persons employed by or attached to the Bureau:—One colonel, two lieutenant-colonels, three majors, one captain and commissary of subsistence, nine captains and assistant quartermasters, nineteen captains of the line, twenty-three first lieutenants, twenty second lieutenants, two hundred and thirty-three civilian employes, classified and paid as follows:—

58 clerks and superintendents of farms, paid average monthly wages	$78·50
12 assistant superintendents, paid average monthly wages	87·00
163 laborers, paid average monthly wages	11·75

In addition to the foregoing enlisted men in the military service are employed as orderlies, guards, etc., but we were unable to procure the number of those so employed. Nine thousand freedmen received rations from the Bureau in the month of December last, 10 260 in the month of January, and 9938 in February. The provision returns on which the rations were issued show:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
December	1020	2789	5191	9000
January	1215	3084	5961	10 260
February	1324	3147	5467	9938

WHY THE NEGROES NEED ASSISTANCE.

A majority of the freedmen to whom this subsistence has been furnished are undoubtedly able to earn a living if they were removed to localities where labor could be procured. The necessity for issuing rations to this class of persons results from their accumulation in large numbers in certain places where the land is unproductive and the demand for labor is limited. As long as these people remain in the present localities the civil authorities refuse to provide for the able-bodied, and are unable to care for the helpless and destitute among them, owing to their great number and the fact that very few are residents of the counties in which they have congregated during the war. The necessity for the relief extended to these people, both able-bodied and helpless, by the Government, will continue as long as they remain in their present condition; and while rations are issued to the able-bodied they will not voluntarily change their localities to seek places where they can procure labor.

EVERYTHING DEPENDS UPON THE AGENTS.

In those districts of Virginia where the affairs of the Bureau have been faithfully and impartially administered by men of sound judgment and discretion, there has been no conflict between the agents of the Bureau and the citizens. In all such districts the agents are acting in harmony with the civil officers of the State, and are assisted and supported in the performance of their duties by the citizens. But in many places where the agents are not men of capacity and integrity a very unsatisfactory condition of things exists. This originates in the arbitrary, unnecessary, and offensive interference of the agents of the Bureau with the relations between the planters and their hired freedmen, causing vexatious delays in the prosecution of labor, and imposing expense and costs in suits before themselves about trivial matters that could readily be adjusted by the friendly advice of a sensible man. The effect produced by the action of this class of agents is bitterness and antagonism between the whites and freedmen, a growing prejudice against the Government among the planters, and expectations on the part of the freedmen that can never be realized. Where there has been no such interference or bad advice given to the freedmen by the agents of the Bureau, there is a growing feeling of kindness between the races, and good order and harmony prevail.

PAST SERVICES OF THE BUREAU.

At the close of the war, in the chaotic condition in which society was left in the entire absence of all civil authority, the judicious and sensible officers of the Bureau, supported by the military, exercised a good influence, and did much to preserve order and assist in the organization of free labor. The restoration of civil law and the recognition of the civil rights of the freedmen, as evidenced by the changes made by the Legislature in the laws of Virginia—giving them the right to hold property, to sue and be sued, and to testify in the courts in all cases in which they may be interested (a gratifying proof of the growing feeling of kindness towards them on the part of the whites)—render the freedmen, in our opinion, perfectly secure, if left to the care of the law and the protection of the troops.

INFLUENCE ON THE FREEDMEN.

There appears to be some contrariety of opinion as to whether the effect of the operations of the Bureau on the freedmen has been to promote habits of industry or idleness among them. In our judgment, the effect produced has depended wholly on the character of the officers. Prudent and industrious freedmen rarely call upon the Bureau for advice or assistance. It is the idle and worthless who look to it for support. Among these, however, we do not mean to include the infirm and helpless.

The mass of the freedmen have an idea that the Bureau possesses some mysterious power to serve them, and that if they fail to secure such a livelihood as they desire, they can fall back upon it with a certainty of support. These ideas, it will be readily seen, lessen their efforts to procure employment and to support themselves and their families. They also regard the existence of the Bureau as evidence that the Government looks upon the white people of the South as their enemies, which is calculated to excite suspicion and bad feeling on their part.

GENERAL BROWN'S ADMINISTRATION.

The Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau for Virginia, Brevet Brigadier-General O. Brown, is laboring faithfully and zealously to harmonize and protect the interests of both races. We discover no hostility among the white people of Virginia to the education of the freedmen. In several localities, more especially at Lynchburg and Charlottesville, where we thoroughly examined into this subject, the people were taking much interest in the establishment of schools for their education, giving as a reason for their efforts in this direction that educated labor was preferable to uneducated labor, which sentiment we believe prevails throughout the State.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Having completed our duties in Virginia, we proceeded to the Department of North Carolina, and arrived at Raleigh on the 23d of April. Here we saw the Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau for said State, Colonel E. Whittlesey, and obtained from him the following information as to the number of military officers and civilians employed, and the number of freedmen to whom rations have been issued since the 1st of December last in said State.

Commissioned officers in the military service:—One colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, seventeen captains, six first lieutenants, eight second lieutenants, one chaplain.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

9 contract surgeons at per month	$100·00
26 hospital attendants, at average pay each per month	11·25
19 civilian employes, clerks, agents, etc., at an average pay per month of	77·29
3 laborers, at an average pay per month of	12·00

In addition to the foregoing, enlisted men are detailed as orderlies, guards, etc., by commanding officers of the different military posts where officers of the Bureau are serving.

Rations have been issued as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
December	518	2465	3679	6622
January	552	2567	3712	6831
February	369	2270	3507	5146
March	32.	2205	3406	5932

The same reasons that exist for issuing rations to the freedmen of Virginia, and the necessity for the continuance of this relief, apply to freedmen of North Carolina.

CONDUCT OF THE AGENTS.

We have investigated some of the charges made against agents of the Bureau, and in pursuing our inquiries on this point commenced with the Assistant Commissioner of the State, Colonel E. Whittlesey, to whom we addressed the interrogatory:—"Do you know of any person in the military service now on duty with the Freedmen's Bureau in this department who is or has been, since entering upon the duties of his office, engaged or interested, either directly or indirectly, in the cultivation of any lands within the department?" He answered, "No."

Subsequently he addressed us a note, in which he stated that, in order to assist the planters in hiring freedmen and trying fairly the experiment of free labor, he and some other officers of the Bureau had loaned money, and thus indirectly had an interest in cultivating farms. On receiving this note we addressed Colonel Whittlesey further interrogations, to which he replied in a communication, disclosing the fact that he is interested as an equal partner with the Rev. Horace James, of Massachusetts, formerly Captain and Acting Quartermaster of the Freedmen's Bureau, and with Mr. Winthrop Tappan, of Maine, in the cultivation of a large farm in Pitt county, N. C.

He also stated therein that Captain F. A. Seeley, Superintendent of the Bureau for the Eastern District, N. C., is interested in the cultivation of a plantation in Wayne county, N. C., with a Mr. Potter, and that Captain Isaac Rosekranz, Commissary of Subsistence, is interested with a Mr. Brooks in the cultivation of a plantation in Pitt county, N. C.

From Raleigh we proceeded to Salisbury, where we found Major Clinton A. Cilley, Superintendent in the Bureau, having charge of the Western District, embracing fifty-one counties of the State. This efficient and competent officer has administered the affairs of the Bureau within his district with much ability and impartiality. We conferred with the leading white citizens, embracing both those who had formerly been Rebels and those who had been Union men, and also with a delegation of intelligent colored people representing the freedmen, all of whom agreed in the statement that the freedmen were at work, were perfectly satisfied, and that good feeling and harmony prevailed between the whites and blacks throughout the district.

THE WILMINGTON AGENTS.

On the 4th instant we arrived at Wilmington, the headquarters of the Bureau for the Southern district of North Carolina, of which Colonel Rutherford is the superintendent. The Colonel has been here but a short time, and is not yet fully acquainted with the operations of the Bureau in his district. He was so unwell that he was obliged to retire while we were engaged in examining his office, and we have not since conferred with him.

Major J. C. Mann, Assistant Quartermaster, and financial agent of the Southern District, is engaged in the cultivation of a rice plantation a short distance from Wilmington, on which are employed fifty-five freedmen. The Major stated that while he would not object to making money, he engaged in this business to convince the Southern people that the negro would work.

ONE WAY OF INDUCING INDUSTRY.

Major Charles I. Wickersham, sub-agent of the Bureau, whose headquarters are at Wilmington, is also interested in the cultivation of a rice plantation within his sub-district, and he is to receive one-fourth of the crops from the same for compelling the freedmen employed on said plantation to work faithfully. He explained the manner in which he compelled freedmen to comply with their contracts by stating that he put them to work with ball and chain on the streets of Wilmington.

EVILS OF THE SYSTEM.

Without attempting to discuss the propriety of officers of the Bureau in the military service of the United States, who are paid by the Government for the performance of their duties, engaging in private business, and employing freedmen for such purposes while controlling, through their official positions, that class of labor, we deem it our duty to state some of the effects produced, both upon the officers themselves and upon the planters with whom they come in competition, by such conduct. Major Wickersham, in contracting to furnish forty laborers to work a rice plantation, becomes at once interested against the laborers, whom he compels to labor, perhaps unjustly, when unfairly dealt with by the person working them on the plantation; and on their refusing to work, he inflicts upon them unlawful, and, for a breach of contract, unheard-of punishments, putting them on chain-gangs, as if they were convicted criminals. Colonel Whittlesey, or any other officer of less rank and influence in the Bureau, who are engaged in working plantations rented for cash or on shares, becomes interested in securing a low rate of wages, and in making the most stringent labor regulations, to the great detriment of the freedmen. They thereby give the sanction of the Government to the establishment of wages far below what the labor is really worth.

Officers of the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments who are thus engaged are subjected to the temptation of appropriating to their own use quartermaster's stores and rations to supply and pay their own laborers. Complaints have been made to me by the planters that these agents of the Bureau use the power of their positions to obtain and control the best labor in the State. There is no doubt that some of the ill feeling manifested towards the Bureau on the part of the planters is attributable to this fact.

ARBITRARY POWER OF THE BUREAU.

The arbitrary power exercised by some of the officers and agents of the Bureau in making arrests, imposing fines, and inflicting punishments disregarding the local laws and especially the statute of limitations, creates prejudice against the Government. If the officers were all honest and intelligent, with even limited legal information, it might be safe to trust them with this extraordinary power; but in many instances the officers do not possess the slightest knowledge of law.

At Goldsboro the agent, Captain Glavis, imposed a fine of $25 on one of the freedmen for stabbing another so severely as to endanger his life, and when interrogated by us relative to this case he stated that he did not know enough about law to distinguish a civil from a criminal case.

THE RECOMMENDATION.

We are satisfied that the recommendation which we made in reference to the withdrawal of the officers of the Bureau in Virginia and the transference to the officers commanding the troops, of such duties as it may be necessary to perform in connection with the freedmen, is equally applicable to North Carolina. Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JAMES B. STEEDMAN, Maj.-Gen. Volunteers.
J. S. FULLERTON, Brig.-Gen. Volunteers.

ONE OF THE PRE-ADAMITES.—The skeleton of a monster animal was discovered in a mine about seven miles from Dubuque, Iowa, on the 27th ultimo. The animal could not have been less than twenty feet in length, and may have been much larger. Some of the joints measured five and a half inches in diameter, notwithstanding they were greatly wasted away.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RECEPTION OF BATTLE FLAGS OF PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.—In pursuance to the order of Governor Curtin, the Committee representing the several Military Divisions of the Commonwealth, appointed to assist the Governor in inaugurating and conducting the ceremonies of the flag reception on the Fourth of July next, assembled in Select Council Chamber, and were called to order shortly after 12 o'clock.

Brevet Brigadier-General Harry White, Chairman of the Committee, acted as President of the meeting.

On motion of Major-General Coils, a committee of three was appointed to invite Governor Curtin and Mayor McMichael to be present at the meeting.

Major-General Colis, Major-General Naglee, and Major General Selfridge were appointed.

Colonel Henderson, of Carlisle, and Gen. Joshua Owen, of Philadelphia, were elected Secretaries.

On motion, the joint committee appointed by Select and Common Councils to assist as far as possible in the perfection of the arrangements for the reception were invited to be present, and were assigned seats on their arrival.

After the reception of Governor Curtin and Mayor McMichael, in response to an invitation from the Chairman, his Excellency the Governor stated the origin of the presentation of regimental flags to the various regiments. He had no new suggestions to make in regard to the reception back to the archives of the State of the battle-worn standards, to the efficient military officers before him. It would be to him a most happy deed to welcome back as one of the last official deeds of his life those flags to the custody of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Mayor McMichael stated he would be most happy, in his official capacity, and felt he could guarantee the like from the citizens of this city, to guarantee every assistance possible, in aiding the Committee in their arrangements. It was a most proud compliment to Philadelphia to have this ceremony performed within her borders. He was most proud to meet so many brave defenders of our country, but had no suggestions to offer to the Committee.

General White suggested that the presentation of the flags should be made by a Pennsylvania officer, and the reception should be by the illustrious Chief Magistrate of our State. He would not mention an officer's name, though he had in mind one of our illustrious generals who had commanded one of the leading armies of the Union during the war.

Col. Davis presented an outline of the ceremonies, which was read.

On motion, a Committee of Seven were authorized to attend to the details of the celebration.

A motion was made by General Owen for the appointment of a committee of three to consult with the Joint Committee of Select and Common Councils in reference to the securing an increase of appropriation for the objects in question.

Colonel Ellmaker moved to postpone the consideration of the subject for the present.

Colonel Henderson moved to postpone indefinitely. Lost. The motion was then carried. The Chair appointed as the committee, Colonel Davis, Colonel John C. Glass, General Owen, R. M. Henderson, P. C. Ellmaker, General Jordan and General Tyndall. Colonel Glass moved, that the entire members of this committee, and the Presidents of Select and Common Councils, should constitute a committee of invitation. The convention then took a recess.

HEARING BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.—A further hearing before United States Commissioner Smith in the case where there was an alleged distillery without a license by John Kiernan and Patrick Kelly, who were arrested by Officer Michael Rodeebaugh, Sergeant Brodie, Deputy Collector Arge, and Officer Harper, took place this morning.

It appears that the accused were driving down Ridge avenue in a close wagon at an early hour. The officer hailed them and inquired what they had in their vehicle. "Vinegar," was the reply. The officer concluded that it was a very unseasonable hour to be engaged in hauling that article, and thereupon took them into custody. Upon examination the barrel was found to contain whisky. There were also found in the wagon a copper worm and a tin can containing a spirituous compound. On being questioned the prisoners stated that they obtained the spirits from a man named Fox, residing at Islington lane and Ridge avenue.

Isaac Fox, Islington lane, near the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, was arrested this morning on the charge of being concerned in the conspiracy to defraud the revenue, and of being owner of the premises in which the distillery was carried on.

G. W. Dedrick, Esq., appeared as counsel for Mr. Fox. It was alleged on the part of the defendant's counsel that he had no knowledge when he rented the premises that the place was to be used for a purpose of this kind.

Officer Ash, on being sworn, stated that he went to the premises of Mr. Fox, in company with the other officers, and found Mr. Fox and his wife. Mr. Fox was informed of the object of their visit. Mr. Harper told him his object was to discover a still; went into the back part of the premises; he there found Mr. Fox.

He here described the premises. The house is a frame building, with barn and outhouses, built in the form of an L. In the building, near the extreme end of the yard, he found a furnace yet hot, and there was a strong odor of liquor pervading the premises.

Also found under the shed eleven hogsheads which formerly contained molasses or sugar; also found a boiler made of tin, with copper bottom, which will hold about twenty-five gallons; also a smoke-stack used for that purpose; this was covered with the hay. It was between 8 and 9 o'clock. Mr. Fox was found in the back part of the building distributing shavings. It was about thirty feet from the building.

Mr. Fox said he was satisfied that the parties were pursuing an illegitimate business, and he gave them notice to leave, and that the parties had gone. He stated that the parties told him they wanted it to manufacture vinegar.

Cross-examined—The accused appeared to be very nervous; he preceded us as we went through the different apartments.

The case was still progressing when our report closed.

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENSE.—Nathaniel Irwin, residing at Seventh and Lombard streets, was arrested at Fifteenth and Cuthbert streets last evening, on the charge of obtaining money under false pretense. It appears that Nathaniel, who is employed as a journeyman bootblack, went among his employer's customers and collected sums of money which he appropriated to his own use. Officer Covert arrested the accused and took him before Alderman Jones, who held him to answer in $800 bail.

ROBBERY OF A COUNTING HOUSE.—The counting-house of Solomon Wagner, lumber merchant, at the corner of Vienna street and Frankford road, was broken open last evening, and the fire-proof robbed of $300. The robbers becoming alarmed left the premises in a hurry. There was found near the fire-proof a claw-hammer, marked W. K. S., and a stonecutter's chisel. Had they pursued their search they could have obtained a much larger sum of money for their trouble.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASES.—Robert McConnell was arrested last evening on board of a vessel at Catharine street wharf, on the charge of assault and battery. He was taken before Alderman Pottinger, and held to answer for the alleged offense.

Annie Myers was arrested on Monroe street, above Third, on a similar charge. She had a hearing before the same Alderman, and was held to answer.

A NEW CONFECTIONERY.—The elegant store in Guard row, No. 1121 Chesnut street, has been recently opened as a first-class confectionery and ice cream saloon, by Mr. Burdsall, who has for a long time been connected with Mr. Mitchell, in Chesnut street, below Sixth. Persons residing in the west end will find this an agreeable place of resort during the summer months.

BILLIARD CONTEST.—The grand billiard match between Ryall and Estephe, comes off at Concert Hall on the evening of May 14th. As this is a contest that involves deep interest, there will be doubtless a large attendance. Both of the gentlemen are wonderfully skilful with the cue, and have many personal friends in Philadelphia. Let the lovers of the beautiful science of billiards take notice.

REOPENING OF THE LA PIERRE HOUSE.—This favorite Philadelphia hostelrie has been leased by Messrs. Baker & Farley, formerly of the Ashland House. The La Pierre has been thoroughly refitted, reupholstered, repainted, refurnished, and is now really the most comfortably arranged hotel in this city. The bridal chamber suite of rooms, and the ladies' parlor, are most decidedly the handsomest apartments of the kind in this country. Everything is arranged with a view to neatness and comfort, and yet nothing is gaudy or clap-trap. The carpets, decorations, and furniture of the house are all first rate, from top to basement, and were much admired. Oiled walnut furniture predominates—the chairs by Sanderson, of Walnut street, and the other articles from the house of George J. Henkels. Warner, Miskey & Merrill have added to their reputation in the chandeliers and gas fixtures. The upholstery is superb—importation, manufacture and arrangement of I. E. Walraven, under the Masonic Temple. Last evening Messrs. Baker & Farley gave an opening dinner in the La Pierre dining hall, which was gotten up in admirable style—a regular banquet. The edibles and drinkables vied with each other in excellence, rarity, and *cuisine*. Ex-Governor Pollock presided, and made a felicitous opening address after the drawing of the cloth. He was followed by Col. Thomas Fitzgerald, who spoke to the toast of Messrs. Baker & Farley, the worthy proprietors. Speeches were also made by J. K. Valentine, Esq., Assistant United States District Attorney; S. Fisher Corlies; Mr. William Miskey; Postmaster Walborn; Messrs. Lorenzo Loper, Robert C. Smith, and others, and at a late hour the company separated, evidently with their minds made up that the La Pierre House has resumed its place among the institutions of Philadelphia. The "La Pierre" will remain "open for public inspection" during to-day and one or two days next week. Messrs. Baker & Farley have secured the services of Mr. S. Dysault, an experienced and popular gentleman, as chief clerk, who, with his employers, will "do the honors" of the house in an urbane and hospitable style. In conclusion, we have only space to say with the people, "Health and happiness to Messrs. Baker & Farley, and success to the new La Pierre House!"

FINE ART SALE.—The second evening's sale of fine pictures at Mr. Scott's Art Gallery came off last evening. The attendance was very large, and the prices were greater than on the previous evening. This was, perhaps, owing to the fact that the special gems of the collection were retained for last night's sale.

"The Feast in the Sixteenth Century," by Schaefels, of Antwerp, was bought by Mr. Harris for $800, and the "Young Brood," by Gerard, of Brussels, by the same gentleman for $330.

Krausman's 'Winter Scene' was purchased by Mr. McCreary for $305. This gentleman also secured Morris' "In the Highlands" for $330, Lining's "Dutch Inn," $40, Koek Koek's "Marine," $90, and Stroebel's 'Early Call," $60.

Colonel Bird's "Trappers" was bought by Mr. Kennedy for $525, and Vaarberg's "Market in Holland," $200.

"The Marriage Contract," by Stroebel, brought $240, and was bought by Mr. Lacey.

"Compassion and Indifference," by Delahaye, of Antwerp, was bought by Mr. Spencer for $240.

"Interior of an Inn in Holland," by Ruyntjens, of Amsterdam, was sold to Mr. Mitchell for $300.

Mr. Walraven bought an annual painting for $322 50.

Other good pictures brought good prices.

Mr. Scott will hold a sale of fine paintings on Thursday, May 17—to the advertisement of which we call especial notice. Some fine works by native artists will disposed of.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Catharine Sines, keeper of a disorderly house in Shippen street, below Fourth, was arrested yesterday afternoon on the charge above named. The evidence showed that she had harbored a young woman named Mary E. Green, living in Camden. Her father, learning the whereabouts of his daughter, repaired to this city and immediately visited the house in question, where he obtained possession of his child. Catharine was then taken into custody, and had a hearing before Alderman Pottenger, who held her to answer for the alleged offense.

COMPLAINTS ABOUT ASHES.—The citizens of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards have entered complaints about the neglect of the scavengers to remove the ashes placed in front of their dwellings, according to the new regulations. It is urged that for the last two weeks the ashes have not been removed, and in consequence has become a nuisance.

PASSING A BOGUS CHECK.—Richard Cunningham, a native of Boston, Mass., was arrested at Third and Race streets last evening, on the charge of attempting to pass a bogus check, which drawn on Mr. Warburton, the hatter. He had a hearing before Alderman Toland, and was committed in default of $1500 bail to answer.

LARCENY OF MONEY.—Bridget Kane, residing at Front and Green streets, was arrested last evening at Fifth and Callowhill streets, on the charge of the larceny of one hundred dollars. She had a hearing before Alderman Toland, and was committed in default of $1000 bail.

ROBBING A FELLOW-PRISONER.—Barney Smith, who robbed a fellow-prisoner a few days ago of a coat and hat while in a cell at Tenth and Thompson streets, was arrested last evening at his residence, No. 1748 N. Eleventh street. Alderman Fitch committed him to answer.

VICIOUS DOG.—Frederick Lockmyers was arrested yesterday afternoon at Frankford road and Oxford streets, on the charge of keeping a vicious dog. He had a hearing before the Alderman, and was held to answer for the offense.

HOUSE ROBBED.—Last night the residence of Mr. Bartley, N. E. corner of Twenty-seventh and Lombard streets, was entered by forcing open the back door, and robbed of a small amount of money. The robber made his escape.

ONE OF THE BEST MEANS OF PREVENTING CHOLERA.—Judging from appearances there never was such a general movement to the country, among our citizens, as is indicated this season. City tenements are being vacated, and country residences are greatly in demand. We need hardly add that the occasion of this migration countrywards is the fear of cholera. Such precautions are by no means to be discouraged, and the ample sanitary measures which the city authorities are about inaugurating are most commendable. It should, however, be borne in mind that the daily habits, circumstances, and immediate surroundings of individuals have much more to do with this dreadful epidemic than the mere question of residency. One of the most fruitful sources of cholera is found in persons becoming overheated, unduly fatigued or overtaxing nature in any way. And here let us put in a word for a much tried, though seldom pitied class—hired servants especially the cooks in the kitchen—who, during the warm weather, are obliged for hours to work over hot stoves or ranges, and, still worse, labor at the ironing-table in the most intense heat. We doubt not that in many cases the latter will be the first to fall victims to the scourge. It is, therefore, a matter of simple humanity to obviate all such unfavorable circumstances as far as a remedy can be obtained. Mr. James Spear, the ruling genius in his line, comes to our aid here as a public benefactor. His celebrated Anti-dust Cook Stoves can be used with more comfort, cleanliness, and economy than any other in use. It sifts its own ashes, is a quick baker, and is absolutely free from dirt. And as good cooking is as indispensable to health and happiness *in the country* as it is in the city, we do not see how any family removing out of town can do without a Spear Anti-dust. The superiority of cooking and baking done by the use of Mr. Spear's Stoves and Ranges is universally acknowledged by those *who know*. Not only cholera, but many other diseases are invited by bad cooking. The surest remedy for this is a Spear Anti-dust Cook. A case has been recently reported of a man dying from eating imperfectly cooked pork. Had the pork referred to been cooked in a Spear Anti-dust, we doubt not the man's life would have been saved. Let eaters of badly cooked meats take warning and be advised. But it is not only in the cooking department that the inventive genius of Mr. Spear comes like an angel of mercy. He has just brought out a new patent, entitled "Moore's Patent Laundry Stove," which we really think should be universally adopted by all who can afford the trifling expense, and furnished gratuitously by the authorities to those who cannot, as a sanitary measure. This ingeniously constructed little stove, or furnace, or flat-iron heater, or summer-stove and baker, if you choose, will do more work with a given quantity of coal than any other in existence. It consumes an infinitesimal quantity of fuel, and secures intense heat just where it is needed, without throwing it out or heating the apartment. It is beyond all question the greatest desideratum for the warm weather, in every household, that has ever been invented. Ironing during the heated term, by the use of this new patent arrangement, instead of being an irksome, life-destroying task, becomes comparatively a pleasure, and we hope that every housekeeper in the city will visit Mr. Spear's warerooms, Nos. 1116 and 1118 Market street, forthwith, examine the new Laundry Stove in operation, and secure one of them without delay.

TRANSFORMATION.—

Paper they now make out of wood,
Which, like the "STAR'S" attire,
Is as substantial and as good
As people could desire.

The logs are rolled in at one end,
And such strong means applied
That reams of paper soon they send
Out from the other side.

So, many an ill-dressed man goes in
The "STAR'S" enchanted door,
And then the process does begin,
Peculiar to that store.

To fit him forthwith in the STYLE
They labor all they can,
And after being there a while,
Out comes—another man!

We are glad to acknowledge the return of hundreds of patrons, who purchased of us, for the first time, immediately after the *great fire* in January last, and who find it to their advantage to deal where they procure Clothing of the first quality, in every particular, at lower prices than they can buy inferior articles elsewhere. To those who have not yet purchased their spring Clothing we extend a cordial invitation to examine our stock before making their selections, as we are confident of our ability to suit the taste and means of all.

N. B.—Clothing made to order at short notice.

STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 609 Chesnut street, Sign of the Star,
PERRY & CO.

THE DISADVANTAGE OF ST.—

A bad boy went chicken stealing,
But, the moon his act revealing,
A dog by the coat-skirt grabbed him,
Till the farmer came and nabbed him.
Then bitterly exclaimed the lad,
"These strong-made coats are very bad!
If them coat tails had but torn off,
At dog and farmer I might scoff;
But that Tower's clothes," he added, sobbing,
"Don't suit at all for hen-roost robbing."

WE HAVE—

All-wool Fancy Cassimere Pants, as low as	$4 00
" " " *Vests* "	2·50
" *Black* " *Pants* "	5·00
" " *Cloth Vests* "	4 00
" *Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match*	14 00
" *Black Suits*	20 00

Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, at prices reduced in proportion—Men's, Youth's, and Boys'. THOUSANDS HAVE FOUND WITHIN THE PAST FEW WEEKS THAT WE ARE ACTUALLY SELLING GOOD, SERVICEABLE GOODS AT THE PRICES NAMED.

TO CLOTHING DEALERS.

Our purchases for this season having been delayed, waiting the expected decline in goods, we have now on hand the largest and best assorted stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, purchased for *cash exclusively, at the very lowest rates of the season*, which enables us to realize a fair profit and sell at prices less than the cost of same goods in most other establishments. We can supply clothiers doing a fine city trade with goods adapted to their sales, at prices so much lower than the cost of their present stocks, that, by making an average of the whole, they will be enabled to dispose of their goods at prices covering the average cost, and even paying a profit.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

☞WANAMAKER & BROWN.
☞WANAMAKER & BROWN.
☞WANAMAKER & BROWN.
☞WANAMAKER & BROWN.
HANDSOME CLOTHING.☜
HANDSOME CLOTHING.☜
HANDSOME CLOTHING.☜
HANDSOME CLOTHING.☜
☞LOWEST PRICES.
☞LOWEST PRICES.
☞LOWEST PRICES.
☞LOWEST PRICES.
BEST ASSORTMENT.☜
BEST ASSORTMENT.☜
BEST ASSORTMENT.☜
BEST ASSORTMENT.☜
☞UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS.
☞UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS.
☞UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS.
☞UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS.
THE PEOPLE PLEASED.☜
THE PEOPLE PLEASED.☜
THE PEOPLE PLEASED.☜
THE PEOPLE PLEASED.☜
☞OAK HALL,
☞OAK HALL,
☞OAK HALL,
☞OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.☜
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.☜
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.☜
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.☜

AUCTION LACE CURTAINS, $1.
Auction Lace Curtains, $1.
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Auction Lace Curtains, $1.
Auction Lace Curtains, $1.
Auction Lace Curtains, $1.

Also, fine Curtains, from $2 to $50, all from Auction, and unusually cheap, selling at less prices than before the war, at W. Henry Patten's Shade and Curtain Store, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FOR BREAKFAST,
FOR DINNER,
FOR SUPPER,
NEW BERMUDA POTATOES,
NEW BERMUDA ONIONS,
NEW BERMUDA TOMATOES.
Your Grocer or Market man can get supplied at
BERMUDA PRODUCE COMPANY,
No. 120 West street, New York.

RICH BLACK SILKS of the celebrated manufactures of "Bennet," "Poinset," from ⅞ to 1½ yard wide, at gold prices for currency.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

CONVINCED!—The most skeptical, of the merits of *Hasheesh Candy*. Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, rapidly disappear before its influence. For sale by all Druggists.

LIGHT CLOTH JACKETS, Circulars, and Basquines closing out at and under cost prices.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

WINDOW SHADES, ONLY $1.
Window Shades, only $1.
Window Shades, only $1.
Window Shades, only $1.
Window Shades, only $1.
Window Shades, only $1.
Window Shades, only $1.
Window Shades, only $1.
Also, Lace Curtains, One Dollar.
At Patten's Curtain and Upholstery Store.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, as an internal remedy, has no equal. In cases of cholera, summer complaints, dyspepsia, dysentery, asthma, it cures in one night, by taking it internally, and bathing with it freely. It is the best liniment in America. Its action is like magic, when externally applied to bad sores, burns, scalds, and sprains. For the sick headache and toothache, don't fail to try it. In short, it is a Pain Killer.

DESERVING OF CONFIDENCE.—There is no article which so richly deserves the entire confidence of the community as *"Brown's Bronchial Troches."* The Troches have received flattering commendations from the most celebrated Clergymen, Lawyers, and Public Speakers, who speak from personal experience. Those suffering from Asthmatic and Bronchial Diseases, Coughs and Colds, should try the Troches.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.—This name is not more beautiful and poetic than the article it represents is delicious and beautifying. No lady's toilette is complete without it. It is infinitely superior to any Cologne. It is made from the rich Southern Magnolia, is a delightful perfume, and renders the skin soft and fresh. It is sold by all dealers at $1, in large bottles, and by Demas, Barnes & Co., New York, wholesale agents. Try it.

"'TIS SWEET TO KNOW there is an eye will mark your coming, and grow brighter when you come"—These lines might have been written with poetic foresight of a husband or lover, after patronizing Charles Stokes & Co.'s "one-price" Clothing House, under the Continental.

EVERY TRAVELLER, by sea or land, should have "Needles' Compound Camphor Troches." They will save many a pain and ache, correct the effects of bad water, climate, etc. Made only by C. H. Needles, at Twelfth and Race streets.

C. C. T.—TO DRUGGISTS.—"Needles' Compound Camphor Troches," handy, safe, and sure pocket remedy for Cholera symptoms, Cholera Morbus, etc. For sale by Bullock & Crenshaw, Sixth and Arch streets.

THE WOMAN'S FRIEND.—Lash's five dollar Washing Machine is the best washer in the market. Call and see it, at
No. 727 MARKET street.

"NEEDLES'—C—COMPOUND—C—CAMPHOR—T—TROCHES."—Energetic, safe, agreeable, and sure preventive for all Cholera symptoms, Cramps, Colic, Cholera Morbus, etc.; 50 cents per box.

C. C. T.—Don't cross the Plains, or travel on our Western waters without a supply of Needles' Compound Camphor Troches. Sole maker, Needles, at Twelfth and Race streets, Philadelphia; 50 cents per box.

LINE LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, pointed Rotondes, and Bournoux, at reduced rates.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, the world's great remedy for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, and all affections of the Lungs and Throat.

RICH BLACK SILKS for Mantillas and Dresses, by the yard, at less than importation cost.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

GOUGH on "Peculiar People" at the Academy of Music, Monday evening, 14th inst.

PRETTY AND STYLISH CLOAKS for the Seaside Promenade or the Country, at $5, $8, $10, and $12, about one-half the cost of the materials.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

REDUCED PRICES.—Now is the time to get superior Photographs, executed in artistic manner, of rare accuracy, at moderate prices, at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

PARIS-MADE MANTILLAS, in all the fashionable styles and shapes, are now reduced considerably below cost of importation.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

"lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 36 dey st., new york."

WHITE CLOTH JACKETS AND CIRCULARS, at reduced prices.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third street.

MATINEE, CARRIAGE AND RECEPTION CLOAKS, new and exclusive in style, at one half importation cost.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

5-20 COUPONS, DUE MAY 1ST,
WANTED BY DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

RICE—EVANS.—At Milton, Delaware, April 24, by the Rev. Mr. Walton, Mr. JOHN H. RICE, to Miss EMMA L. EVANS, both of Lewes, Del.

ROCKHILL—BERT.—On the 10th instant, by Rev. J. A. Seiss, Mr. WILLIAM ROCKHILL to Miss EMMA S. BERT, both of this city. No cards.

THOMPSON—STILLWELL.—On the 9th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. James Cooper, Mr. JACOB S. THOMPSON to Miss ELIZA J. B. STILLWELL, both of this city.

DIED.

BOCKIUS.—On the 9th instant, Mrs. MARGARET BOCKIUS, widow of Joseph Bockius, in the 86th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Franklinville, Germantown, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BROWN.—This morning, at the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel L. Fox, MARY E., widow of the late John Brown, of Falls township, Bucks county, Pa. §

BUZBY.—Suddenly, of congestion of the brain, on the 9th instant, EDMUND H. BUZBY.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 24 N. W. Penn Square, on Monday, the 14th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice. **

DALY.—Suddenly, on the 11th instant, THOMAS DALY, Sr., in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Lodge No. 3 A. Y. M., and the Board of Surveyors, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 923 Washington avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, the 15th instant, at 3 o'clock. **

FOX.—This morning, the 12th instant, Mrs. MARTHA C. FOX, wife of the late E. J. Fox. *

KEENE.—On Friday morning, May 11, 1866, Miss SARAH L. KEENE.

Due notice will be given of the funeral. *

SINEXON.—On the 9th instant, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Thomas Sinexon.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, Collegeville, near Holmesburg. Services and interment at St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, on Monday, the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock M. precisely. *

TUTT.—On the 11th instant, CHARLES PENDLETON TUTT, M. D., in the 35th year of his age.

The male relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1330 Chesnut street, on Sunday next, at 5 o'clock P. M.

WOOD.—On the 9th instant, JACOB B., son of Jacob B. and Louisa Wood, in the 9th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1313 Palmer street, on Sunday afternoon next, the 13th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

BEWARE OF THE DOG-CATCHERS!—Muzzles, Collars, Chains, and Leather Leaders, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THE COMPARATIVE DURABILITY OF A Cog-wheel Clothes-Wringer with that of others not thus geared has been proved by our own experience to be three times greater. This superiority ranks them as *the cheapest*, and we believe them in all other respects to be *equal* to any other that we have seen. For sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

LAWN SCYTHES, GRASS HOOKS, SNATHS, Whetstones, Rakes, Pitchforks, etc., for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior *tonic*, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.
Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 145

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS
3 20 6mSp No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

IMPROVED ELLIPTIC HOOK
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
OFFICE, No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.
SLOAT SEWING MACHINES, Repaired and Improved. [5 5 stuth3m

THE STEAMSHIP
"KANGAROO,"
OF THE INMAN LINE, WILL SAIL FROM
Pier 45, North River, New York,
AT NOON, ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 16,
For Liverpool, Calling at Queenstown.

FIRST CABIN	$90 00
STEERAGE	$30 00

In United States Currency.
APPLY TO
JOHN G. DALE,
5 12 3trp] No. 111 WALNUT Street.